

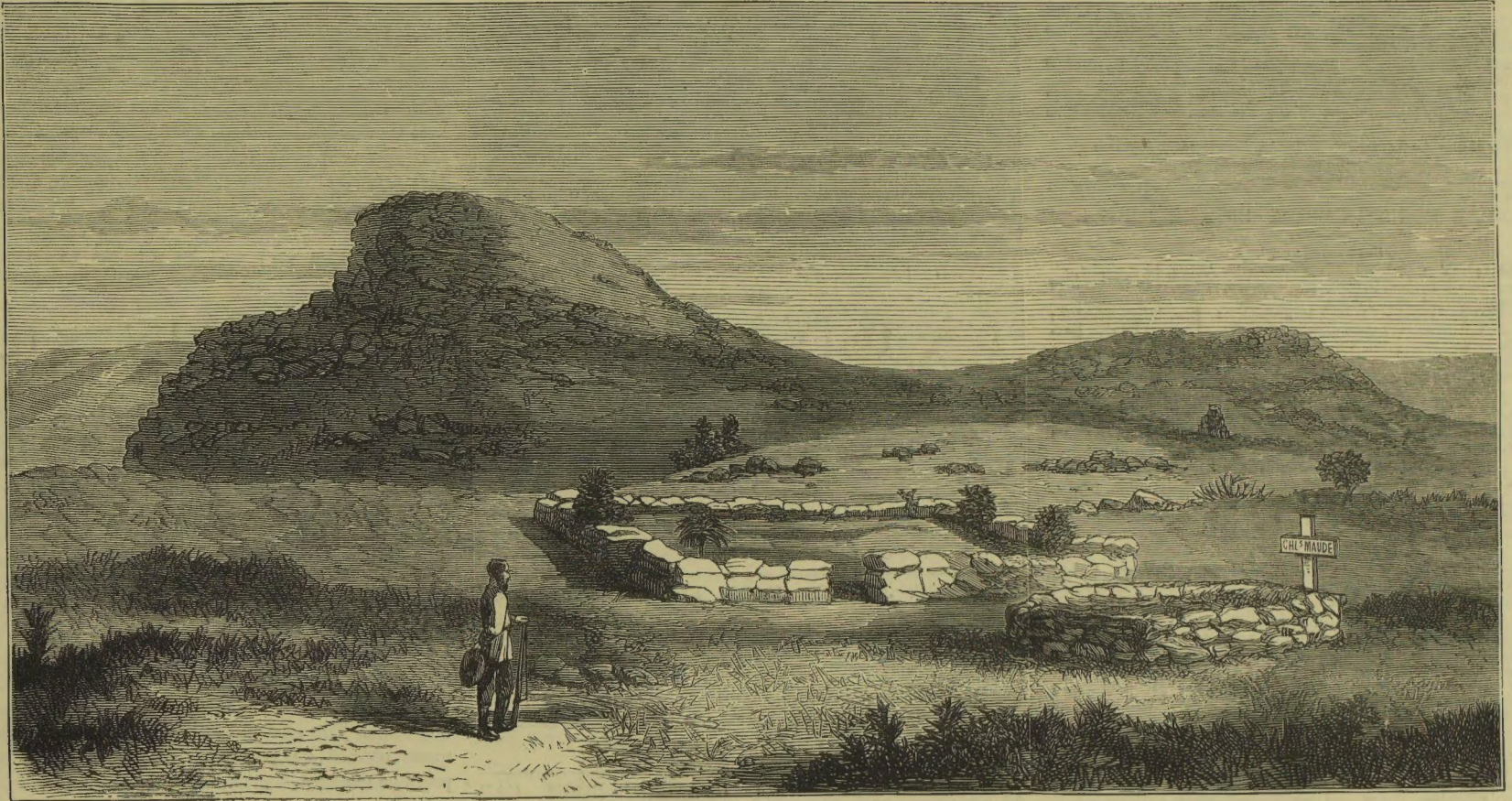
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2193.—VOL. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS | SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



SUMMIT OF MAJUBA HILL, WITH THE GRAVES OF CAPTAIN MAUDE AND SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE FIGHT OF FEB. 27.—SEE PAGE 518.



IRISH HARVESTERS ON THEIR WAY TO ENGLAND.—SEE PAGE 518.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 15th inst., at his residence, Owton Manor, West Hartlepool, the wife of George Steel, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at 9, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, the wife of Conolly W. Lecky Browne Lecky, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at Cedar Hill, Antigua, West Indies, the wife of the Hon. H. Berkeley, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at 15, Warwick-square, the Hon. Mrs. Corry, of a son.

On the 18th inst., at 21, Park-lane, the Hon. Lady Baird, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at 25, Belgrave-square, the Lady Trevor, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., the late Wilhelmina Brooke, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at 3, St. George's-place, the wife of Sir William Gregory, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at Lahore, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Tribe, William Mackworth Young, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

On the 19th inst., in London, Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, Bart., to Harriet Jacqueline, widow of Colonel E. G. W. Keppel, of Loxham Hall, Norfolk, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Antony Buller, Knight of the Bath, Devonshire.

DEATHS.

On Dec. 20, 1880, at Brunner Spruit, Transvaal, of wounds received on the battle-field, in the attack by the Boers, Stanford Norman McLeod Nairne, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 94th Regiment, very dearly loved and deeply lamented.

On the 21st inst., Esther Fanny, wife of John Capel Philips, of the Heath House, Tean, Staffordshire.

On the 20th inst., at Bankfield, Uxbridge, Hal Smith, Esq., J.P., aged 50 years, late of Springfield, Egremont, Cheshire.

On the 20th inst., at Weston Manor, Bicester, in her 75th year, Lady Georgina Anne Emily Bertie, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederic Bertie.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.

SUNDAY, MAY 29.	
Sunday after Ascension.	Westminster Abbey, 10, 3, and 7.
Restoration of King Charles II., 1660.	St. James's, noon, the Bishop of London.
Morning Lessons: Deut. xxx.; John xi. 17-17.	Whitehall, 11, Rev. V. H. Stanton;
Evening Lessons: Deut. xxxiv. or Josh. i.; Heb. iv. 14 and v.	3, Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture, Grounds of Belief).
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Fleming; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m.	Savoy, 11.30, Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7, Rev. Gordon Calthrop.
MONDAY, MAY 30.	
Asiatic Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.	Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8
Surveyors' Institution, annual meeting, 3 p.m.	(Mr. H. Brudenell Carter on Colour Blindness).
TUESDAY, MAY 31.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Non-Metallic Elements).	Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Brunton on Paraffin).
Gresham Lectures, 6 (Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy (four days)).	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Consul J. A. Gubbins on Loochoo).
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.	
Epsom Races; Derby Day.	South Kensington Museum, 4 p.m. (Captain Abney on Photography in relation to Solar Physics).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	
British Archaeological Association, 8.	
THURSDAY, JUNE 2.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Magnetism).	Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. Perkins, Allen, Thomson, and Pickering).
Royal Society, elections, 4.30 p.m.	Society of Arts, conversation, South Kensington Museum, 8.30 p.m.
Antiquaries' Society, elections, 8.30.	London Sailing Club.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.	
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.	
FRIDAY, JUNE 3.	
Prince George of Wales born, 1865.	Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Easter Law Sittings end.	Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Oxford Term ends.	Philological Society, 8 (Mr. Sweet on Points in English Grammar).
Epsom Races: the Oaks.	Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Magnetic Disturbance, Aurora, and Earth Currents).
United Service Institution, 3 (Capt. Lumley on Mounted Infantry).	
Horticultural Society Great Summer Show, 1 p.m. (four days).	
SATURDAY, JUNE 4.	
Oxford Term begins.	Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor G. B. Turner on the Great Modern Writers of Russia—Gogol).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.	Yachting: Thames Sailing, Royal Horse Show, Agricultural Hall, opens.
Actuaries' Institute, anniversary, 3.	
Horticultural Society, exhibition, 10.	
Horse Show, Agricultural Hall, opens.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in hours, read at 10 a.m.		
May 15	29.652	54.3	40.4	62	9	62.2	48.5	SSW.	462	0.060	
16	29.669	48.9	40.8	75	7	56.8	44.9	WSW. W. NW.	426	0.035	
17	29.649	49.0	42.8	81	10	58.3	36.3	NW. SSW.	444	0.120	
18	29.595	51.7	47.9	88	9	62.9	46.0	SW. SSW.	502	0.135	
19	29.656	53.5	43.1	70	6	62.5	48.5	SSW. SW.	453	0.005	
20	29.944	52.0	41.1	69	5	61.9	47.0	SW. WSW.	288	0.030	
21	30.304	53.3	40.7	65	5	63.1	41.0	SW. WSW. W.	122	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.767	29.502	29.943	29.586	29.604	29.875	30.276
Temperature of Air	54.3	51.7	53.8	51.0	51.0	56.9	57.2
Temperature of Evaporation	50.3	46.9	48.5	53.1	50.5	48.4	49.8
Direction of Wind	SSW.	W.	SW.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 35	2 33	3 12	3 30	3 50	4 1	4 40

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, to JUNE 17, THE CUP and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Terrier, Howe, Pinero, Tyars, Beaumont, Miss Sophie Young, &c. On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, MAY 31, JUNE 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, OTHELLO—Othello, Mr. Booth; Iago, Mr. Irving; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES—OTHELLO, TO-DAY (Saturday) and WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, at Two o'clock—Othello, Mr. Booth; Iago, Mr. Irving; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, SATURDAY, JUNE 4—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.

LYCEUM.—PROSPECTIVE PROGRAMME for the SEASON.—Mr. Irving begs to announce that before the close of the present season, which will end on JULY 23, the following Plays will be presented:—OTHELLO, THE CUP, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, HAMLET, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, CHARLES I., THE BELLS, and EUGENE ARAM; and for the convenience of the public the following are the dates and number of representations of each piece:—OTHELLO (in which Mr. Edwin Booth will appear), Nine times more, including Two Morning Performances; THE CUP and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, including One Morning, Ten times; on Saturday, June 18, HAMLET, Nineteen Performances, including Two Morning; July 2, 3, and 22, THE BELLS; Monday, July 11, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, Seven Performances, including One Morning; July 18 and 19, EUGENE ARAM, Two Performances; July 20 and 21, CHARLES I., Two Performances; Saturday, July 23, Last Night of the Season, and Last Appearance in London until the end of December of Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum Company. Seats can only be booked one month in advance; also by letter or telegram.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CHERRY TREE FARM, a New Piece by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clark; YE FANCIE FAIRE, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A BRIGHT IDEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Arthur Cecil. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s. 2s. 3s. 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from 10 to 6. Twice Whit Monday, at Three and Eight.

YORKSHIRE FINE-ART and INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, YORK.

NOW OPEN,
THE SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
and the
PRINCE OF WALES'

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF INDIAN PRESENTS.
Admission One Shilling. Excursionists Sixpence.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS. including Professor Leopold Carl Muller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is now open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now open from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

GUARDI GALLERY, 11, Haymarket.—FIFTH SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES is NOW OPEN. "Temptation of St. Anthony," "Maidens at the Well," by Hermann Phillips; "Dance Macabre," by Beulliere; "The Challenge," by Domingo; and many other fine Continental Works. Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DES AQUARELLISTES FRANÇAIS. Now ON VIEW, an EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by the Members of the above Society, at GOUPIL and CO.'S GALLERIES, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Admission, One Shilling. An Illustrated Catalogue has been published.

SWISS EXHIBITION OF SWISS SCENERY AND SWISS SCENES, by Swiss Painters. Instituted by the Cercle de Beaux Arts of Geneva.—166, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated PICTURES, ON THE ALBERT, and A FORAGING PARTY, which gained for the artist the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, at the Antwerp Academy, 1873. Also, the complete engraved works of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on Exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ROYAL PANORAMA GALLERIES, Leicester-square. LE SALON A LONDRES.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by MM. Baudry, Bonnat, Bonvin, J. Breton, Carols, Duran, De Knyff, Robert Fleury, Gervais, Hebert, Henner, Jalabert, Jules Lefebvre, Madrazo, Meissonier, Rousseau, Tissot, &c. Sculpture by Carrier-Belleuse, Grevin, &c. Open MONDAY, JUNE 6, from Ten a.m. to Seven p.m. Admission, One Shilling.

WESTMINSTER PANORAMA, YORK-STREET. QUEEN ANNE'S-GATE, S.W. (opposite St. James's Park Station and adjoining Royal Aquarium).—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, by G. Castellan. Covering over 20,000 square feet of canvas. The largest Panorama in England. WILL OPEN WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 6. Admission One Shilling.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Patron, her Majesty the QUEEN. Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. J. Seb. Bach's MASS IN B MINOR, Sixth Performance, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1 (unavoidably postponed from May 18). All Tickets issued for that date are available for June 1, at a Quarter-past Eight o'clock. Madame Lemmens-Scherrington, Madame Isabel Fasset, Mr. Shakespeare, Mr. Burdon, and Mr. Kempton. Principal Violin, Herr Ludwig Straus. Full Orchestra, and the Bach Choir. Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 6s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME, replete with musical gems, sparkling comicallies, and humorous sketches, will be repeated until the end of the present month. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AT THREE and EIGHT. Including the Juvenile Choir, the Statuesque Dancers, and powerful Phalanx of Comedians. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m. EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train. (By order) J. P. KNIERR, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881.

The first and somewhat hasty impressions produced by crude criticisms of the Revised New Testament have been succeeded by a juster estimate of its scope and merits. More leisurely examination reveals the great fidelity as well as scholarly capacity of the Revisers, who in many a passage must have been greatly tempted to interpret the text in harmony with modern predilections rather than with literal exactness. Tested by this standard, as well as by the rules laid down at starting, the Revisers, it is now seen, have with scrupulous accuracy rendered the text of the most trustworthy modern manuscripts, which are more complete and valuable than such as were available when the Authorised Version was produced. Scholars have been afforded special facilities for critical examination by the simultaneous publication of the Greek Testament with the readings adopted by the Revisers, while the general public are beginning to understand that the task undertaken by them was not the production of a wholly new translation, nor a paraphrase of the original text with a view to preserve cherished traditions and conciliate devotional feeling, but a scrupulous rendering of the original Greek with as much regard to the phraseology of the Authorised Version as was consistent with truth. Three times during the long space of eleven years did the revised text pass under the critical eye of each member of that large "Company," and no changes were accepted unless by a majority of two-thirds.

Any detailed criticism of this gigantic Biblical work would be presumptuous and indeed impossible in this column. Some of the omissions and many of the changes have created painful surprise, such as those made in the Lord's Prayer as it has been handed down to us from generation to generation. The Revisers had to consult fidelity at the expense of feeling. When so learned a body of scholars discard the doxology at the close of the Prayer, those who would retain it in spite of the best manuscripts are put on their defence. The much-discussed change, "Deliver us from the evil one" for "Deliver us from evil," may appear almost harsh when regarded from our modern standpoint.

But the alteration, besides being strictly accurate, accords with the Jewish habit in the time of our Lord of personifying both evil and good qualities. This is only a specimen, though one of the most conspicuous, of the alterations conscientiously made by the Revisers.

Some emendations, though accurate enough, might perhaps have been dispensed with as unimportant or destructive of rhythm. Others, especially in the Pauline Epistles, throw a new and fresh light on the writer's meaning. By a very slight change, many an obscure passage becomes intelligible, and hardly any alterations can be said to have much doctrinal significance. One, however, is not unimportant. In the 5th of Romans we read in the Revised Version, "For as through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners, even so through the obedience of the one shall the many be made righteous,"—the restoration of the definite article giving a more precise meaning to the passage. Some changes, however defensible on critical grounds, will be seen with regret—such as the favourite text, which now reads, "With but little persuasion, thou wouldst fain make me a Christian;" and the equally familiar "good-will towards men," which seems changed for the worse into "peace among men, with whom He is well-pleased." But we ought to be resigned to the substitution of "love" for "charity" in the famous chapter in Corinthians I., though some strongly object to it. The omissions are more considerable than a cursory examination would reveal, though they will be obvious to students of the Sinaitic, Vatican, and Alexandrian manuscripts. The Revisers have made short work of the "Three Witnesses;" but the last twelve verses of St. Mark, which some of the best Biblical critics regard as equally spurious, are retained, though with hesitation.

Although the Revised New Testament is much more faithful and perfect than the Authorised Version—which, however, is preserved in its substantial integrity—it is not surprising that there should be much hesitation as to its hearty and unreserved acceptance. The enormous sale here and in America testifies to the eagerness of public curiosity and to the widespread interest in this, the most valued and revered portion of the Bible. The reissue of no other book, ancient or modern, has excited one tithe the interest of this new version of the New Testament. Its circulation is already counted by hundreds of thousands on this side the Atlantic, and in America the foremost daily paper printed the entire text from Matthew to Revelations in one issue. The several editions of the Revised New Testament cannot be produced fast enough to satisfy the popular demand.

Whether this demand will soon be met, or will become unlimited, depends partly, but not wholly, on the amount of confidence which the Revised Version will ultimately inspire. There are not a few difficulties in the way of its universal acceptance. It was undertaken under the auspices of Convocation, and in the end the ablest scholars of the chief Protestant communions outside the Church of England were associated with those inside in this privileged and meritorious work. The inquiry as to how the Revised New Testament is to receive the stamp of national approval has brought out some curious points. It seems that the Authorised Version never was formally "authorised." It came into general use without the direct sanction or intervention of the Crown, Parliament, or Convocation. But the Act of Uniformity, which prescribes the use of the Prayer Book, covers also such portions of the Bible as are contained in the Lessons. The Bishop of London is, therefore, quite perplexed as to the course which ought to be pursued in respect to the Revised Version, and he even warns his clergy—vainly, it would appear—against making use of it in their prescribed services; the Archbishop of Canterbury disclaims the report that he, as the Primate, has formally presented a copy of the book to her Majesty, which was sent to Windsor Castle in the customary way by the chairman of the Revision Company; Convocation orders it to lie on the table, while, with some hesitation, thanking its compilers; and of course the various Non-conformist bodies, untrammelled by official forms, are free to act as they please.

But when precedents offer no guidance, the world is apt to dispense with precedents. If, as seems probable, the Revised New Testament forces its way into public favour, as did the Authorised Version, the means of adopting it in our places of worship, as well as in our homes, will soon be discovered. Probably it is only a question of time. At all events, the issue of the Revised New Testament is, from many points of view, a very memorable event. It is the most perfect interpretation of the more precious portion of the Divine Oracles which has been offered to the world, either in the original text, or in the form of faithful translation. While the chaff has been blown away by reverential criticism, the wheat remains. Nothing that is vital or precious has been lost in the process. The entire scope and spirit of the original New Testament are there in essence. And if, in order to secure this consummation, something of time-honoured associations and not a few fond but weak prejudices have to be sacrificed, the gain transcendently exceeds the loss, and future generations will profit entirely by what to many now living may appear an unmixed blessing.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took the chair on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms at a festival dinner of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women. This admirable institution is seventy-one years old, and for a great length of time has enjoyed Royal patronage. The Prince's grandfather, the Duke of Kent, presided at the first annual festival of the hospital; and his Royal Highness's great-uncle, the Duke of Sussex, also took a warm interest in it. The Prince mentioned in the course of his speech that since the foundation of this most deserving and unassuming charity so many as four hundred thousand children had been relieved. And such children! This is pre-eminently the country in which the infants of affluence are pretty and rosy and chubby, and in which the brats of want and improvidence and vice are ugly and cadaverous, and, on the whole, shocking and shameful to look upon. The poor little mites, are in tens of thousands of cases, born diseased. They are the unhealthy offspring of unhealthy parents; and it is, in the main, their lot to grow up to be unhealthy boys and girls and men and women in unhealthy neighbourhoods, festering with unhealthy hovels.

The Prince spoke fluently, pleasantly, and to the point. His speeches had evidently not been elaborately prepared; and were, perhaps, all the better for the absence of over-elaborate preparation. He had been somewhat overweighted, too, at the beginning of the speech of the evening by the intolerably long and dreary oration of the gallant officer who returned thanks for the Army, and who emphasised his prolonged periods with a walking-stick. But brave old Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, who responded for the Navy, spoke with sailor-like terseness and brevity. The Lord Mayor was impressive, and just long enough; and the Bishop of Rochester, who proposed the health of the illustrious chairman, was neatly felicitous.

The hospital is poor, and needs a sum of five thousand pounds very badly. I could see directly I glanced round the room with its two hundred guests that "there was money in it." Do you know why? Because I saw so many scores of people that I did not know. The unknown benefactor is, as a rule, the most munificent, just as your unknown friend (I am glad to say that I have many friends whom I do not know from Adam) is generally the most generous, the most sympathetic, and the most constant.

"How much money?" asked a gallant gentleman who was my neighbour. "Three Thousand pounds? That's what they expect." "No," I replied. "I can pretty well take the measure of most of those spectacles, shirt fronts, and bald heads. The subscription list is worth a safe two thousand pounds." By-and-by, the schedule of donations was read; and it "footed up," in American parlance, to eighteen hundred and forty pounds. My gallant neighbour looked at me half contemptuously, half reproachfully. He evidently thought me a humbug. But—aha!—the secretary had a supplementary list to read; and this made the total amount subscribed just exceed two thousand pounds. Victory!

One smoked, after the Queen's health had, with tremendous enthusiasm, been drunk. On the pedestal of one of the numerous statues of the Prince which, in process of time, Mr. Boehm, Mr. Woolner, Mr. Theed, and Mr. Belt may be called upon to execute, should be inscribed the words "and H.R.H. permitted smoking at public dinners." Ye treasurers and secretaries of all hospitals, asylums, and other beneficent institutions, bear the potential tobacco inscription in mind. One does not go to a public dinner to swill strong wines. I noticed that many of my neighbours touched scarcely anything stronger than Apollinaris and a little hock. But three people out of five, nowadays, yearn for a cigar or a cigarette after dinner. I don't know how other smokers feel in the matter; but, so far as I am personally concerned, permission to smoke is always followed by the addition of cent per cent to the mite which I am able to give to the funds of the charity.

Many fewer persons will, I am afraid, agree with me when I say that the presence of ladies at charity dinners—the Mansion House banquets are totally different things—are, in the interests of the charity itself, distinctly objectionable. I like to see the ladies in the gallery or on a raised dais. I like to hear that they have been regaled with cakes, ices, tea and coffee, and sparkling moselle; and I have been told, although the assertion nearly passes my powers of credence, that they like to listen to the after-dinner speeches. Well; among these proflusions may be the utterances of the Beloved One below, the husband, brother, or sweetheart; and the oratorical wheat will at length emerge from the chaff.

But to the advantage of the presence of ladies at the banquet itself I entertain the gravest doubts. The length of the repast must weary them. Ladies are physically incapable and naturally reluctant to applaud vehemently; they cannot cheer; and a speaker addressing an audience of whom one half are members of the Better Sex is robbed of half his hand-clappings and half his "hurrahs." And applause is the breath of life to the orator, as it is to the actor. Again, and this is the most serious of my gravamina, the very best of good women are apt to be economical. They will give away thousands, in the lump, for a worthy object; but will haggle over that eighteen-penny fare with the cabman, and be very hard on the greengrocer touching the extra twopence-halfpenny for the cauliflowers. Now, when a gentleman, perfectly sober and not perhaps in the best of tempers, owing to his being deprived of the tobacco for which he pants, and with a dear, nice, good, economical lady by his side, looks at the subscription paper which the secretary has handed him, he is apt to think twice before filling it up; and the result of second thoughts very frequently is that where, under other circumstances, he would have given two guineas, he now gives one.

I observe that the committee of the Carlyle Memorial Fund

are again advertising for public support; nor can I see any valid reason why the Rev. Gerald Blunt and Mr. A. B. Mitford should relax their efforts to obtain funds for erecting a statue of Mr. Carlyle on the Thames Embankment because, forsooth, a blundering editor has chosen to make public certain notes and comments on people never intended to be put in print. Thomas Carlyle, Historian, Essayist, and Philosopher, is not one whit the less True Thomas of Chelsea to me, and not the less, in every sense of the word, Illustrious because, half a century ago, when he was young, and poor, and struggling, he "booed" a little to influential folk; and because, long years after, in a peevish, dyspeptic, *Solitary* old age, he jotted down some ill-tempered allusions to people whom he had known. I cannot imagine noble old Ben Jonson ever penning one single line of detraction of Shakspeare; still, it is just possible that, when he was getting very old and gouty, Ben may have written in his memorandum-book (happily destroyed in the Great Fire) that Spenser was a very overrated poet; that Marlowe was quarrelsome in his cups; that Sir Walter Raleigh could be offensively haughty on occasion; that my Lord Burleigh was a bore, and Sir Christopher Hatton a light-heeled impostor. What a thunderbolt would fall in the historical atmosphere could such a memorandum-book be made manifest! Dire would be the amazement, again, could some stray notes of Shakspeare himself be discovered, ending with such a sentence as the following:—"Taking men and women all round, as I have seen them, their loves, their hatreds, their passions, their follies, and their vices, it seems to me that about the most valorous, earnest, constant souls of this my age have been Mistress Viviana Radcliffe and Master Guido Vaux, of Yorkshire."

You noticed that I wrote "*Solitary*" in italics just now. There it is. It is Solitude that makes great men "cranky" and ill-tempered. "The notice you have been pleased to take of my labours had it been early had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it; till I am *solitary* and cannot impart it; till I am known and do not want it." Johnson might never have written bitter words to Chesterfield had he had a wife by his side. "My dear," Mrs. J. would have said, "I am sure his Lordship means to be very kind. Life is not long enough to quarrel. You must write his Lordship a nice letter. You will be asked to dine at Chesterfield House, and I must get you new buckles for your shoes, and have your wig done up by Mr. Frizell in Ship-yard, for it is in a shocking condition." But Mrs. J. was cold and dead. There was no one to share his cup; no one to smooth the scowl from his brow, and kiss the ugly angles away from his mouth. Deliver us from war, plague, and famine—from usurers, anonymous letter writers, garotters, and bores—from being bores ourselves, and from being Alone!

Touching Mr. James Anthony Froude, who has been abused as though he had tried to blow up the Mansion House, set the Thames on fire, and murdered Eliza Grimwood, I would respectfully counsel that ripe scholar and distinguished historian to refresh his remembrance of a certain very sagacious tractate prefixed to "the Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley" (London, folio, 1684). Faithorne's portrait of the poet. The big book is edited by Mr. Clifford, who begins his preface thus:—"Mr. Cowley, in his will, recommended to my care the revising of all his works that were formerly printed, and the collecting of those papers which he had designed for the press. And he did so with this particular obligation. *That I should be sure to let Nothing pass that might seem the least offence to Religion or to good manners.* The interests of religion are, of course, thoroughly safe in the hands of Mr. Froude. It is only in the matter of "good manners" that he was slightly indiscreet.

An artful gentleman signing himself "Corium" does not solve the riddle attributed to Archbishop Whately, but he sends one, a poem in several silly verses, called "The Song of the Boots," which he obligingly tells me I am quite at liberty to print. No; my artful friend, I will not print your verses. What, ho! the basket, quick!

"H. W." is less artful, but more practical. The best answer, he writes, which he has seen is this—

To him who cons the matter o'er
A little thought reveals,
That it was he who went before
A pair of soles and eels.

If this be right, my idiotic friend (I was the idiot) and 'Arry of the Heels had some dim inkling of the true solution, although they were unable to shape it into verse.

But "J. M. C.," South Kensington, offers another solution:—

When from the ark's capacious round
The World came forth in pairs,
The Calf was first to hear the sound
Of boots upon the stairs.

"Another way," as Mrs. Glasse has it. "J. J.," Devizes, reads "Beasts" instead of "World," in the second word of the second line of the riddle itself, and suggests this prose suggestion that the sound of "boots upon the stairs" was first audible to him who drove the kine, and heard their high lows as they emerged from the ark.

The following, from a "J. J.," but dating from Hemel Hempstead, speaks for itself; and while it gives what seems to be the most tangible solution of the riddle, throws a provoking doubt on its authorship. Was the Editor of "Once a Week" in the year 1868 the late Mr. E. S. Dallas?

Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Saturday, May 21, 1881.
Dear Sir,—With reference to H. H. T.'s query in your "Echoes" of to-day, there appeared in the May part, 1868, of "Once a Week" this:—
In a recent number of "Once a Week" there appeared a riddle which was said to be insoluble.—

When from the ark's capacious round
The world came forth in pairs,
Who was it that first heard the sound
Of boots upon the stairs?

It was said that Archbishop Whately offered £5 for its solution. Here it is:—

To him who cons the matter o'er
A little thought reveals,
He heard it first who went before
Two pair of soles and (h)iels.

The editor of the periodical in question, in conclusion, told his readers that they were misinformed as to the riddle being of Whately's making; it was of his bewilderment.

"Atlas," *carissima mio*, how did you contrive to find at the bottom of a box the bill of a Bishop who had dined at the Athenæum club? I thought that the universal custom at all clubs which are clubs—pardon the pleonasm—was for the bill to be brought by the waiter to the member who had dined. Then the member paid his bill; and the bill itself was returned to the steward, who filed it for its production, if necessary, at the next meeting of the committee.

It is possible that the account should have got astray somehow. The strangest things get astray. In a rag shop in New York, in 1863-4, I picked up a number of folios superbly bound in crimson morocco, gilt edges, tooled, extra, lined with blue watered silk, containing the manuscript reports to his Majesty Louis Philippe of his Ministers of Finance and the Interior. The books had probably formed part of the plunder of the palace of the Tuileries in February, 1848. I bought them for a few cents a pound, and converted them into albums for newspaper cuttings; else, I would send them, with my duty, to the Comte de Paris, if Monseigneur cared to have them. But there they are, each with a crown royal and the initials "L. P." on the covers.

Apropos of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, here is a strictly veracious anecdote. There lives and flourishes in a famous watering-place on the southern coast the landlord of a hostelry equally renowned, and who had the honour ever so many years ago of ordering young Mr. Benjamin Disraeli out of the library or the newspaper-room of the club where "Atlas" Bishop dined. The worthy Boniface to whom I allude was at one period of his career steward of the Athenæum, of which old Mr. Isaac Disraeli, author of "The Curiosities of Literature," was one of the earliest members. He was accustomed to stay very late at the Athenæum, and his son Benjamin, then a mere youth, and whose filial piety was well known, used to come to Pall-mall every night to fetch his father home. But one evening young Mr. Benjamin ventured to enter either the library or the reading-room, and to sit there conversing with his papa. A horrified servant was forced to report the presence in the sacred precincts of a non-member to the steward; and it was the stern duty of that functionary politely to request the intruder to withdraw.

Here is another little anecdote relating not, however, to the remote past, but to the immediate present. Scene, a private box at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Personages represented, a Belgravian mamma and a charming little girl of ten—one of Mr. Du Maurier's golden-haired, black silk, "pianoforte legs" children. Charming little girl, who is witnessing with delicious little bewilderment the performance of "The Colonel," *loquitur*: "Mamma, dear, is Mr. Oscar Wilde such a very wicked man? Why was he so naughty?" Tableau.

More English words clapped without ceremony into the French (newspaper) language! A gallant correspondent at Chatham, "H. W. T.," sends me the following from the *Paris Figaro*:—

Arrivée de poneys et doubles poneys, cobs de toute beauté et de toutes tailles, à vendre de confiance le 5 mai et jours suivants, chez M. Joseph, rue l'Olive, 6, à La Chapelle-Paris.

My correspondent is puzzled to know what "doubles poneys" may mean. "Well matched pairs," perhaps.

From the University of Leipsic, with the initials "F. W. R.," comes the following well-known couplet of Schiller's:—

Welche Religion ich bekenne? Keine von Allen.
Die du mir nennst! Und warum keine? Aus Religion.

Is this, "F. W. R.," asks, the original germ out of which the various epigrams you quote have been evolved?

Numerous correspondents, including Professor W. W. Skeat, tell me that there is a very good Concordance to Pope, by Abbot (it is somewhat scarce, I should say), in which the eccentricity of some of the poet's rhymes is duly noted.

Mem.: The correct Spanish pronunciation of the name of the heroine in Mr. Wills's tragedy of "Juana" is "Huana," with an n, and not "Huaña" with an ñ. Thank you, "G. B. D."

A lady at Kilburn has died through excessive indulgence in tight lacing. The medical gentleman who made the post-mortem examination deposed that the stomach of the unfortunate deceased was contracted by a band in the middle to one eighth of its normal size, and that there was a deep indentation in the liver, the result of pressure from the stays. Would my readers like to know the names of a few most distinguished medical authorities who have inveighed—and ineffectually inveighed—against tight lacing? I will mention Bonnaud, Müller, Grunes, Camper, Platner, Soemmering, Morgagni, Harrison, Winslow, Rougement, Wormes, Mascagni, Reinhardt, and Wegelin. Go to the British Museum Reading-Room and ask for a book called "Deformities of the Spine and Chest," by Charles Rogers Harrison, M.R.C.S., London, Churchill, 1842, and you will find a list of one hundred and seven cruel diseases and disorders which may be provoked or aggravated by tight lacing. Read what Jean Jacques Rousseau and the illustrious Buffon have written on the subject. Aye, and read the old Michel Sieur de Montaigne.

Pour faire un corps bien espagnolé quelle Géhenne les femmes ne souffrent-elles pas, guindées et sanglées avec de grosses coches (entailles) sur les costes jusqu'à la chair vive. Oui, quelque fois à en mourir (at Kilburn). Et Ambroise Paré qui avait vu sur la table de dissection de ces jolies personnes à fines tailles, lève le cuir et la chair et nous montre leurs costes chevauchant les unes pardessus les autres.

After reading this the "*Jolies personnes à fines tailles*" will probably proceed to lace themselves more tightly than ever.

G. A. S



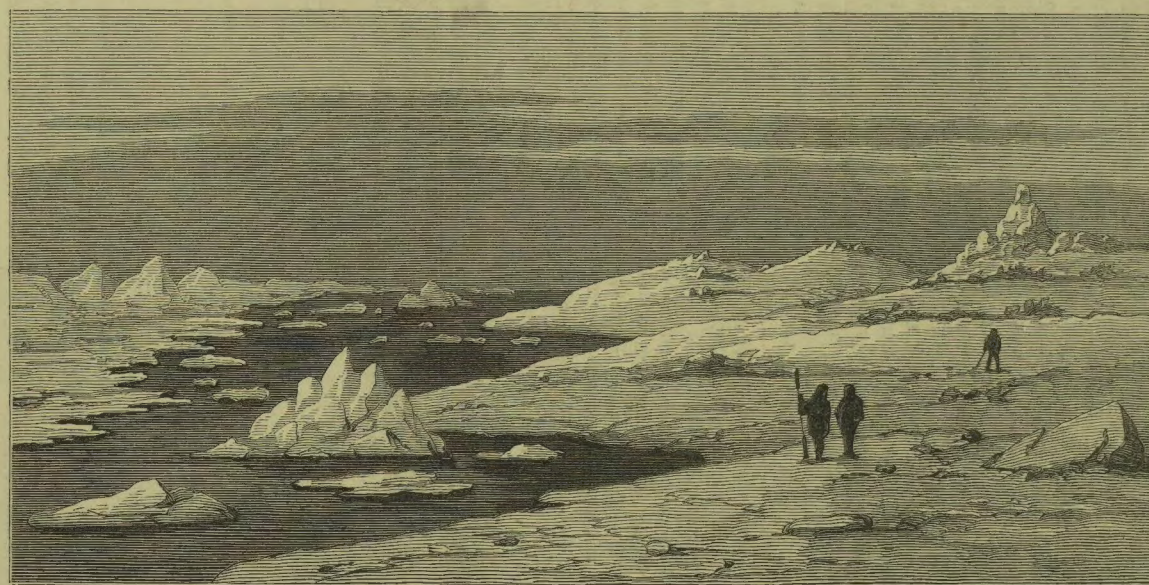
OPEN RAPIDS, BACK'S RIVER.



BLACKROCK HILL, STEWART'S MONUMENT.

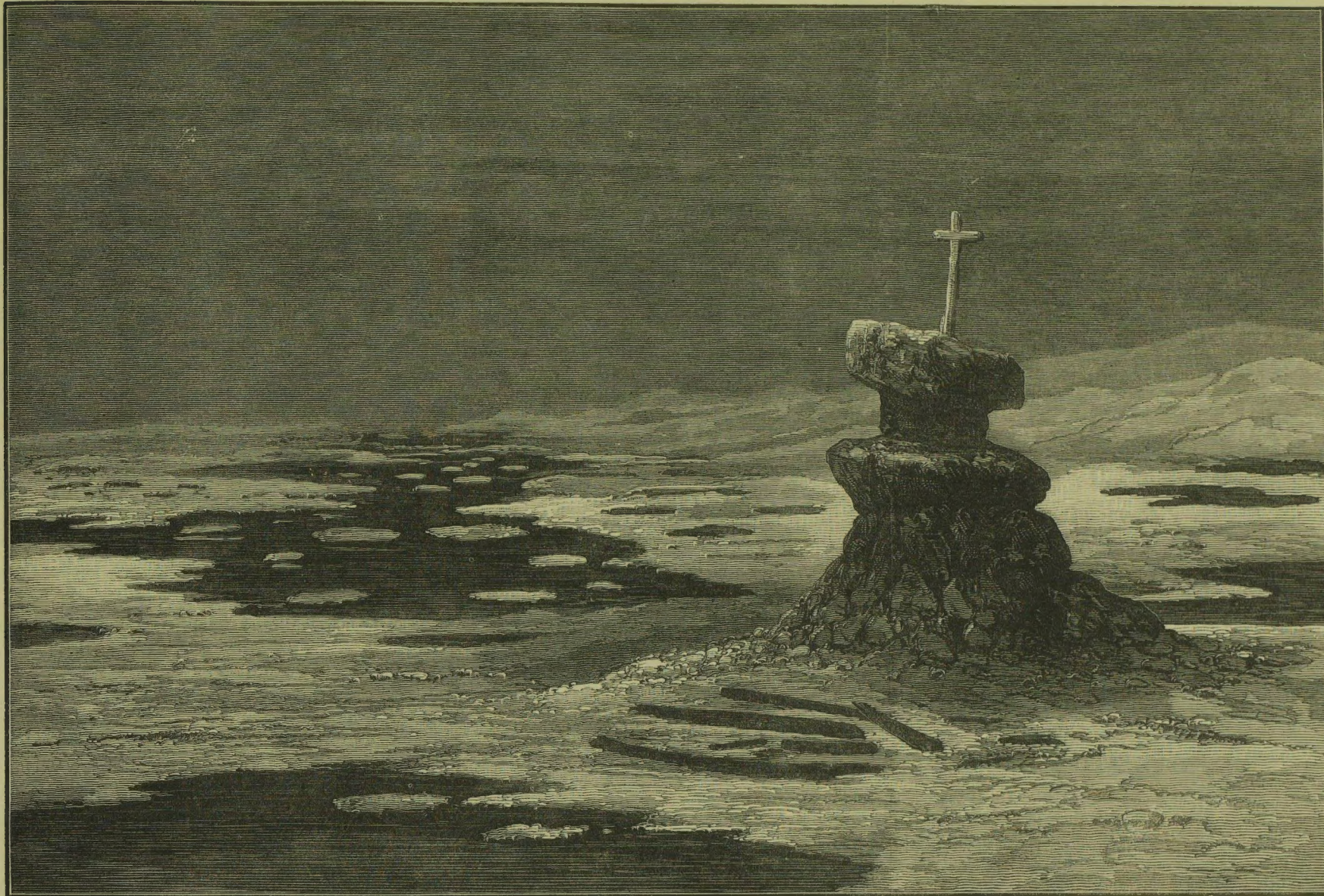


MONUMENT AT DOUGLAS BAY.



CAPE HERSCHEL.

THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION: SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.



BOAT PLACE, EREBUS BAY.



THE FIRST FROST: BUILDING A SNOW HOUSE.

Extra Supplement.

"PIPING TIMES OF PEACE."

The old soldier of the French wars, now sitting in his rustic garden at home, and playing a tune on the clarinet, to the entertainment of the listening girls behind the fence, is surely an agreeable representative of innocent repose from the toils and perils of grim-visaged war. He might have been a comrade of My Uncle Toby, or of Goldsmith's retired veteran who "shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won;" there is such a quaint old-fashioned air of the last century about this kind old fellow, and his uniform, not yet quite past wearing in this state of dishabille, is of the same antiquated pattern. It would be pleasant to sit with him an hour or two; and, when he has performed all he knows upon the musical instrument that yields a customary solace of his evening leisure, to let him talk of campaigns and sieges in different foreign parts, where "Brown Bess," with the bayonet stuck in her muzzle, followed up the shower of hand-grenades to the discomfort of a host of Frenchmen and Spaniards lining the hostile rampart—or where, on the sultry plains of India, in the early days of British conquest there, myriads of dusky warriors, the chivalry of the Mogul or Mahratta Empire, were put to flight by a small band of disciplined English soldiers. We prefer, nevertheless, to live in the "piping times of peace," and to leave, far off in the past, those tales of military glory.

LAST LOOK AT MAJUBA HILL.

The summit of that fatal eminence, overlooking Laing's Neck, on the Transvaal frontier of Natal, where Sir George Colley and so many gallant British soldiers fell in the disastrous conflict of Feb. 27, is once more represented in our Special Artist's Sketch, showing the simple arrangements that have been made to protect the graves of soldiers buried there, and to mark the exact spot where General Colley was killed. The graves of many of the soldiers are in the square plot of ground which is now inclosed with a rude wall of loose stones, and there is a wall about the mortal resting-place of Captain Maude, which lies nearest to the front. This is in a slight hollow under the north side of the rocky central ridge, which was shown in Major Fraser's plan lately engraved by order of the War Office, and republished in our Journal a fortnight ago. A cairn or pile of stones to the right marks where Sir G. Colley fell. The top of Majuba Hill is not flat but undulating; a rough estimation of its breadth would make it between 500 and 600 yards, but the surface being so uneven it is impossible in some places to see one side from the other. Many stones hastily raised as a cover still stand, and the marks of bullets show thickly on some, especially where the 92nd made their stand. The bird's-eye view obtained at Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State is from this position magnificent.

IRISH HARVESTERS FOR ENGLAND.

This party of men and women travelling on foot along the road in Connemara from their native district, to reach, as best they can, the nearest seaport for passage to England, was sketched the other day by our Special Artist in the West of Ireland. Mr. Bright, in his recent speech on the Irish Land Bill, referred to the practice of many poor people yearly coming over to this country for the purpose of harvest work, arriving by hundreds at Liverpool, Bristol, or Glasgow, and walking all over the agricultural shires to find temporary employment in the service of our farmers. "They work," he said, "with energy and zeal not surpassed by any English labourers, and they save what they earn; a great farmer in Northumberland told me, last autumn, that he thought these men live on less than sixpence a day. And having, in a very good harvest, made perhaps £10 or £12, they cross the Channel again, go back all through Ireland, and return to their own cabins with this small treasure that they have worked so hard for. 'The men who do that,' continued Mr. Bright, 'are not without virtue; and, under favourable circumstances, they might become a very admirable part of the population of any country.'"

Our Special Artist writes, to the same effect, "It is, indeed, a very remarkable feature in the life of the cottiers and small farmers throughout the West of Ireland. Every year, as soon as they have set their potatoes, but generally about the beginning of May, there begins a constant stream of these harvesters, on the roads leading to the seaport towns, where there is a special service to carry them to their destination. As the holdings are so small that they cannot support the large families who live on them, the younger members of the family go on these harvesting expeditions. But it is not an uncommon thing for the whole family to leave their cabin and their land without a soul in charge; bolting the doors and barring the windows of the cabin, and then leaving the crop that they have just set in the ground to mature, unprotected, while they are away in England and Scotland reaping the harvest, and saving the money to pay the rents of their little holdings on the mountain side or along the seacoast. It is their hope to return in autumn, relieved of the one burning anxiety of the tenant class of Ireland—the rent. As the seasons are later in Ireland than in England and Scotland, these harvesters are in time to reap their own crops when those of England and Scotland are gathered."

THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

Some remaining Illustrations, from the Sketches by Mr. H. W. Klutschak, the Bohemian artist, who accompanied the expedition of 1878, 1879, and 1880, sent out by the New York Geographical Society in search of relics and monuments of the ill-fated Arctic exploring party commanded by Sir John Franklin in 1847, appear in this Number of our Journal. Others were presented to our readers several months ago, with a sufficient account of the expedition. It proceeded overland, from the northern shore of Hudson's Bay, to Simpson's Strait, there crossing over to King William's Land, and thoroughly exploring the whole of its western coast as far as Cape Felix, where H.M.S. Erebus and H.M.S. Terror were beset with ice and stopped, in September, 1846, and were forced to desist from the North-West Passage. The American party two years ago consisted of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, an officer of the United States' Army, Mr. W. H. Gilder, correspondent of the *New York Herald*, Mr. Klutschak, and Mr. Frank Melms, of Milwaukee, volunteers, with Joe Eberling, of Croton, Connecticut, an experienced Arctic traveller, who was engaged as guide and Esquimaux interpreter. They travelled with several dog-sledges, for the conveyance of their needful stores, accompanied by a numerous band of Netchillik Esquimaux, and passed two winters in that dreary region; the first winter at Camp Daly, near Dépôt Island, at the entrance to Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson's Bay;

the second winter being occupied by their return journey, across Adelaide Peninsula, and over Back's River and Wager River, to the place from which they had started, arriving in the first week of March, 1880. This overland winter journey was a feat that had not been attempted by preceding Arctic travellers, and the experiences of Lieutenant Schwatka and his companions, which have been partly described in former notices and extracts from their journals, were of more than usual interest. We have also given some particulars of the discovery of the graves of Lieutenant Irving and other British officers who died in 1847 or 1848 on the shores of King William's Land, during the long and miserable sufferings of our unfortunate countrymen after the loss of their ships. The places shown in our present Illustrations are, the rapids of Back's River, and Black Rock Hill, with Stewart's Monument, which were passed in the march of four hundred miles northward from Hudson's Bay to Simpson's Strait; Cape Herschel, Douglas Bay, and Erebus Bay, on the coast of King William's Land, with the monuments erected by Lieutenant Schwatka's party to the memory of Sir John Franklin's comrades who had perished there; and we also give an Illustration of the method of building a snow house, for which the blocks of congealed snow are very neatly shaped and trimmed with a large knife. They are built up, with skilful masonry, into a compact beehive structure, proof against the storms of an Arctic winter, and strong enough to bear the superincumbent weight of snowdrifts upon its domed roof, through a residence of five or six months in that inclement region.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 24.

On Thursday last in the course of one single and laborious sitting the Chamber of Deputies resolved a question which has been under discussion for six months. It voted the Bardoux Bill, and re-established the *scrutin de liste*. The bill was supported by M. Bardoux, opposed by M. Roger, and defended by M. Gambetta in an important speech, which carried the day. The bill was voted without debate on the clauses after a division on the first clauses, on which the whole bill depends. This first clause was adopted by 267 votes against 202. As according to the Bardoux Bill each department elects a number of deputies varying in proportion to the number of inhabitants, the whole number of deputies will be increased by fifty-five, and the new Chamber will consist of 590 members.

After having won the battle of the *scrutins*, M. Gambetta began to pack up his trunks, and to-night he will leave Paris for his native town of Cahors, where great feasting and junketing will take place in honour of the illustrious statesman. During his visit to Cahors M. Gambetta will make a speech, in which he will inform France how her affairs stand, and what she is to do at the general elections next October.

On Saturday the Senate proceeded to the election of two life Senators. The voting was instructive. The Republican candidates were MM. Victor Lefranc and Henri Didier, and the candidates of the Right of the House General de Rivière and M. Robinet de Cléry, the defender of the religious congregations in their recent lawsuits with the Government. The result of the voting was thus: M. Lefranc, 151; M. Didier, 148; M. de Rivière, 91; M. de Cléry, 89. This result shows the profound change which has taken place in the Senate within the last four years, in the course of which the once irresistible anti-Republican majority has become transformed into a minority which forms scarcely one-third of the Senate.

A very important exhibition was opened at the Cercle de l'Union Artistique on Monday last, consisting of eighteen pastels of M. Joseph de Nittis. M. de Nittis has so completely revolutionised the exquisite art of La Tour, of Léotard, of Rosalba Carriera, and of Greuze, that he may be said to have created a new art, and an art that is essentially modern. There are notably in this exhibition three very large pictures of scenes on a Parisian racecourse, with figures nearly life-size, and panoramic backgrounds sweeping away over hill and dale that are altogether unique. In drawing a portrait of a lady, M. de Nittis represents her, as he has represented Madame E—, in her salon, surrounded by the furniture and objects of art that contribute to the elegance and comfort of her daily life. He shows us another lady in her carriage, another in a garden, another in her box at the Opera with an ideal background representing the second act of the ballet of "La Korrigane." The portrait of M. de Goncourt shows us the eminent novelist in his library at work on the manuscript of his new book, "La Fausta," with a glimpse of a wintry landscape scene through the window. No artist has ever yet turned the pastel to such varied uses and with such perfect mastery. Each picture exhibited by M. de Nittis is the result of distinct study and research in the technical handling of the pastel—a result so charming, so powerful, and so surprising that one may truly say that the artist has discovered a new art, in which it is possible to obtain effects of colour, a truthfulness and delicacy of modelling; and, above all, a pulverulent softness that oil-painting cannot give. Pastel, too, has this inexpressible great advantage in the eyes of an artist whose passion it is to seize all that is striking, peculiar, and elegant in the movement of modern life—it is an essentially rapid means of obtaining complete effects.

There is now a vacancy in the French Academy, through the death of M. Duvergier de Hauranne, which occurred on Friday last. M. de Hauranne was born in 1798. After having been a Liberal and a promoter of the Revolution of 1830, he became, successively, a doctrinaire and a Royalist. M. de Hauranne was essentially a mediocrity. For many years he was one of the publicists in ordinary of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The heaviest parcel of his literary baggage is a "History of Parliamentary Government in France." He was elected a member of the Academy in 1870, in place of the Duke Victor de Broglie.

Victor Hugo seems destined to receive from the nineteenth century the same honours that Voltaire received from the eighteenth. Both have had their busts crowned on the stage of the Théâtre Français, both have been the object of immense popular manifestations, and both will have seen a statue raised in their honour during their lifetime. In 1770 seventeen philosophers and writers met at Madame Necker's and decided that a statue should be raised in honour of Voltaire, with this inscription:—"A Voltaire vivant, par les gens de lettres, ses compatriotes." On Wednesday last a group of men of letters and journalists met at the Salle des Capucines and appointed a provisional committee of twelve, under the presidency of M. Louis Blanc, for the purpose of raising a statue of Victor Hugo on the place in the Avenue d'Eylau, to which the poet's name has recently been given. The Place Victor Hugo will therefore shortly be completed by a statue of the greatest lyric poet of the age.

The memorial to the Prince Imperial, which was to have been placed in Westminster Abbey, has been sent to Windsor, where it will be erected in the Bray Chapel at St. George's.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The celebration of the Centenary of Calderon de la Barca, the Shakespeare of Spain, has been held this week at Madrid. It began on Sunday by recitations in the University of compositions in poetry and in prose in honour of Calderon, and the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors. The King and Queen were present, and the proceedings passed off amid the enthusiastic applause of a crowded audience of all nationalities. Upwards of 70,000 visitors have arrived at Madrid to witness these festivities, among whom are representatives of home and foreign corporations, including the Mayor of Rome and the representatives of the Municipality of Paris. Portugal is also largely represented.

GERMANY.

In honour of the birthday of Queen Victoria, the Crown Prince and Princess gave a banquet at their palace on Tuesday. The Emperor was present, with all the members of the Imperial family.

The German Parliament on Monday read the commercial treaty with China the second time without debate. The treaty of commerce with Austria-Hungary was concluded, and that with Switzerland has been signed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince Rudolph and his bride returned to Vienna on Monday afternoon upon the conclusion of their highly successful visit to Pesth. From the station their Imperial Highnesses drove immediately to Schönbrunn, where the Emperor and Empress have taken up their residence for the early summer. The Crown Prince and Princess will leave Vienna again in a few days for Prague, where great preparations have been made for their arrival.

On Monday the Lower House of the Reichsrath adopted by 156 votes to 149 the proposal of the school committee to shorten the term of compulsory attendance at school.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor on Monday received a deputation of leading Jews in St. Petersburg, who, after assuring his Majesty of the loyalty and devotion of the Jews, were asked to draw up a memorial on the subject of the Jewish grievances, to be submitted to General Ignatieff.

General Ignatieff has circulated a document among the governors of the provinces, setting forth the views of the Government upon the condition of the country.

An Imperial ukase has been issued incorporating the Tekke territory and the Trans-Caspian military district with the Caucasian military district, with the title of the Trans-Caspian Territory, under the supreme commander in chief of the Caucasian army.

The greater part of Pinsk, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, in the Government of Minsk, was destroyed by fire on Monday.

At St. Petersburg arrests of Nihilists continue, an important capture being that of Ivan Michailovitch, an accomplice of the persons hanged for the murder of the late Czar.

The Russo-Chinese treaty has been ratified.

AMERICA.

The Session of the United States Senate closed yesterday week, and Congress will not be called together again till the first Monday in December. The Senate rejected the nomination of Mr. William E. Chandler as Solicitor-General, which was opposed by the Attorney-General; but unanimously confirmed Mr. Robertson's appointment as collector of the New York port.

Mr. Conkling, after extended conferences with his New York friends on Saturday and Sunday, has decided to become a candidate for re-election as a Senator, and also that Mr. Platt should run. A letter from General Grant has been published strongly supporting Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State, has reported that the case of Michael Boynton does not warrant interference.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has affirmed the decree of the Court of Common Pleas declaring that Mr. Bond and his associates are the legally elected officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott, described as the greatest American railway manager of his day, died recently, after a lingering illness, at the age of fifty-seven.

CANADA.

At a Cabinet Council held at Halifax on the 21st inst. the following appointments were made:—Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, Mr. James Macdonald; Minister of Justice, Mr. Alexander Campbell; Postmaster-General, Mr. John O'Connor; Secretary of State, Mr. J. A. Mousseau; President of the Council, Mr. A. W. Maclellan (of Nova Scotia).

Fighting has taken place in the Transvaal between the Boers and the Kaffirs.

Native outbreaks have occurred in Algeria, but have been suppressed by the French.

Two more earthquake shocks have occurred at Chios, damaging the few houses still standing.

A Lloyd's telegram, dated Melbourne, May 21, states that the Flying Squadron has arrived there.

Prince Alexander proposes making a tour throughout Bulgaria, with the object of personally ascertaining the feeling and condition of the country.

Mr. Goschen has paid the ransom demanded for Mr. Suter, the Englishman recently captured by Turkish brigands, and Mr. Suter has been liberated. Another gentleman has been captured by brigands, and a ransom of £6000 is demanded.

Preaching in the open air has been prohibited in Calcutta, owing to the disorders thereby occasioned. As the missionaries claim prescriptive rights, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been applied to for instructions.

An exhibition will be opened at Gothenburg on June 1, to which the best artists and sculptors in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland will contribute. There will also be an exhibition of pictures from private collections in those countries.

The Wurtemberg Industrial Exhibition was opened on the 19th inst. by the King and Queen in person. The ceremony was favoured by fine weather, and passed off in a brilliant and successful manner. The arrangements of the exhibition are of a tasteful character.

Colonel Charles E. Oldershaw, C.B., R.A., commanding the Royal Artillery at Mhow, Bombay, has been appointed to the Sind command, with the rank of Brigadier-General. This gallant officer served throughout the Crimean campaign, and distinguished himself in command of a battery.

Count Harry Arnim died at Nice on the 19th inst., aged fifty-eight. The circumstances attending his recall as German Envoy to France, and the trial which followed, are matters of history. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and, on appeal, the time was increased. Shortly afterwards the pamphlet "Pro Nihil" appeared. Count Arnim was then indicted for treason, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude; but he had previously left the country.



THE PIPING TIMES OF PEACE.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Queen has been pleased to become a patroness of the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, and has sent £50 in aid of its funds.

Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales have graciously extended their patronage to the bazaar which is to be held in the Horticultural Society's Gardens on July 6 and 7, in aid of the scheme for erecting coffee taverns at the various military stations in the United Kingdom. Colonel Tilney, of the Liverpool Rifle Volunteers, has forwarded £100 in furtherance of the scheme.

A festival dinner in connection with the Royal Hospital for Women and Children in the Waterloo-road took place on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms—the Prince of Wales in the chair. The result of an appeal by his Royal Highness was a subscription list of about £2000, this sum including 100 guineas from the Prince, £200 from Mr. E. Lawrence, £200 from Mr. Eastwood, £200 from Mr. Torkington, Mr. Crompton Roberts £100, and Messrs. Lucas Brothers £105.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have given their patronage to the George Stephenson Centenary Festival, which is to be held at the Crystal Palace on June 9, in aid of the funds of the Railway Servants' Orphanage, Derby.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows was held last Saturday at the Royal United Service Institution. The Duke of Connaught presided.

Prince Leopold presided at the annual festival of the University College Hospital, held at Willis's Rooms on the 20th inst., having on his right the Duke of Connaught. The company numbered about 200, and comprised many distinguished guests. Prince Leopold, in proposing "Prosperity to the University College Hospital," said that, by unavoidable causes, it stood in great need of support. Attracted by the reputed skill of its eminent medical officers, patients came from all parts of the metropolis. In 1880 the number of in-patients amounted to 2789, and each of the 200 beds had been occupied by fourteen different persons within the year. Since 1832 nearly 5000 medical men had received their training within its walls. The Duke of Connaught declared that the Royal family owed a debt of gratitude to members of the medical profession coming from the hospital; and Prince Leopold added that he could justly assert that no one living had, of his knowledge and experience, a greater right than himself to indorse all that could be said in praise of these eminent men. The subscriptions amounted to £1230.

Mr. Samuel Brandram's recital of the first part of "King Henry IV." was given on the 18th inst., by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Freahe, at 1, Cromwell-houses, in aid of the Bournemouth branch of the Hospital for Hip Disease. The recital proved in every respect a highly gratifying success.

The annual general meeting in connection with the London Temperance Hospital was held on Monday evening in the hospital, Hampstead-road. Mr. E. Stafford Howard, M.P., presided. The report showed that the in-patients for the past year numbered 143. The receipts amounted to £1579 and the expenditure to £1435. The hospital had been opened, free from debt, at an expense of £25,000.

There was an amateur concert on Tuesday at Dudley House in aid of the Young Women's Help Society.

The annual meeting of the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms—the president, Lord Ebury, in the chair.

A meeting was held in the saloon of Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, at which the new constitution, rules, and regulations of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund were submitted for consideration.

The annual ball in aid of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, was held on Wednesday night at Willis's Rooms, under very distinguished patronage.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual general meeting of the Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf was held at The Elms, Castle Bar Hill, near Ealing. After the business of the day there was a conversation, when visitors were afforded an opportunity of witnessing the method of instruction.

Lord Derby took the chair at the annual court of governors of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, on Thursday.

On Thursday evening the biennial dinner in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Dispensary, in Fore-street, Cripple-gate, was held at the Albion. The Lord Mayor, M.P., presided, and a good list of subscriptions was announced.

Eton School having undertaken the support of a Mission in East London, a meeting of Old Etonians was held at Willis's Rooms last Saturday, to assist the scholars in their movement. Addresses were delivered by Sir S. Northcote, who presided, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Coleridge, the Bishop of Bedford, and others, encouraging the Eton scholars in the excellent work they had undertaken.

The annual excursion of the teachers and senior scholars of the Metropolitan Sunday Schools to the Home for Little Boys, Farningham, took place last Saturday. Over 2000 were conveyed by special trains, and the outing was much enjoyed.

A bazaar on an extensive scale in aid of the children's wards of the North-West London Hospital, 18 and 20, Kentish Town-road, was opened yesterday at the St. Katherine's Schools, Regent's Park, and continued to-day. The bazaar is patronised by many ladies of distinction.

A morning performance will be given by the "Inseparables" Amateur Dramatic Club next Monday, at the Gaiety Theatre, in aid of the Hospital for Hip Disease in Children, 18, Queen-square, and Bournemouth.

MASONIC CHARITIES.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., the recently installed Provincial Grand Master for Gloucestershire, presided on the 18th inst. at the ninety-third anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, at the Freemasons' Tavern, and was supported on the right by Sir Francis Burdett, Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex, and on the left by Sir H. Edwards, Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire. A large number of ladies were also present, and during the dinner partook of a collation provided separately. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in proposing the toast of "Success to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls," warmly advocated the claims of the charity. The toast was received with all honours, and the lists were then read by Brother Hedges, the secretary. The total, with lists to come in, amounted to £5884 from the provinces (including £1000 from Gloucestershire, the chairman's province), and £5559 from London—in all, £11,443.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the subscribers of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The report stated that at the festival, in February, £14,360 was raised. Bearing that in mind and the large number of candidates, it had been determined to place five additional men and five additional widows on the funds. The number to be elected was therefore twenty-five men and fifteen widows. The institution was expending £11,600 annually for annuities, which was exclusive of working and incidental expenses.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Thursday week Madame Sembrich was to have assumed—for the first time in England—the character of Dinorah in Meyerbeer's opera so named. The accomplished Dresden prima donna, however, was suffering from a cold, and the opera was therefore changed to "Il Trovatore," Mdle. Valleria having sustained the character of Leonora with much effect—as on past occasions. M. Lassalle's promised first appearance this season took place as the Count di Luna instead of Hoel. The excellent French baritone sang finely throughout, and was encored in the aria, "Il balen." The fine performance of Madame Trebelli as Azucena was, as often before, a special feature in the cast, Signor Marini having sung with much effect as Manrico.

Madame Sembrich's performance as Dinorah took place on Monday, when that artist added another to her previous successes by her fine singing, particularly in the "Shadow-song." Madame Trebelli as the principal Goatherd, and M. Lassalle as Hoel, were as admirable as on previous occasions; Signor Marini was a very good Corentino, and the cast was otherwise efficient. M. Dupont conducted.

On Tuesday Madame Adelina Patti appeared for the first time this season, in the title-character of Rossini's "Semiramide." The great prima-donna sang brilliantly, especially in the bravura air, "Bel raggio;" and the duet, "Ebbene," with Arsace, the slow movement of this having been encored. The last-named character was finely sustained, as heretofore, by Madame Scalchi, M. Gailhard having been the Assur, Signor I. Corsi the Idreno, and Signori Silvestri and Scolaro respectively Oroce and the Ghost of Nino. Signor Bevignani conducted.

The first Floral Hall concert of the season took place last Saturday afternoon, and included fine performances by Mesdames Albani, Sembrich, and Trebelli, Signor Gayarré, and M. Lassalle, and other members of the Royal Italian Opera company.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

During last week "La Favorita" and "Aida" have been repeated, cast as recently noticed. On Saturday Mdle. Gabbi (who recently made her first and second appearances here as Aida) sustained the character of Leonora in "Il Trovatore," and was again favourably received. Mdle. Tremelli's Azucena was a repetition of an artistic performance that has before been commended. Signor Ravelli, as Manrico, sang with special effect, and elicited an enthusiastic demonstration by his fine delivery of the solo "Di quella pira," which was encored by acclamation. Signor Galassi's Count di Luna was the same efficient performance as before.

On Tuesday the opera was "Marta;" the title-character sustained by Mdle. Ilma di Murska, who sang artistically; and was well supported by Mdle. de Belocca as Nancy, Signor Ravelli as Lionello, Signor Corsini as Lord Tristano, and Signor Del Puente as Plumketto. Signor Arditi conducted, as usual.

Mr. Sims Reeves's second farewell performance in oratorio (last week) included his fine declamatory singing in the air, "The enemy said," and recitative passages in "Israel in Egypt," and the recitative, "Deeper and deeper still," and air, "Waft her, angels." His next appearance was to have been in Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," last Wednesday evening; but, in consequence of his having had to undergo an operation on the face, the performance then announced is postponed to June 15.

Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week. Of the beauty and power of this music (secular as it is in style) we have more than once spoken in reference to its several performances by the society, and again it produced a powerful impression; among special instances of which was the duet, "Oh! Fate," by Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Bridson. The other principal solo vocalists were Mesdames Sherrington and Enriquez, Mdle. Enquist. Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Hilton. Sir M. Costa conducted.

The third of the extra Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace took place last week, and included the first performance in England of Rubinstein's "Russian" symphony, this being his fifth work of that class. Like most of the composer's larger productions, it contains striking passages in alternation with much that is laboured and diffuse, and may be more justly spoken of after a second hearing. Mrs. Hutchinson made a very successful first appearance here, and was greatly applauded in her delivery of Haydn's air "With verdure clad" and Schubert's "Die Junge Nonne." Mr. F. Rummel played, with brilliant execution, Grieg's pianoforte concerto in A, and Liszt's Hungarian fantasia—other items not needing specific mention.

The third of the Richter concerts—on Thursday week—took place in the afternoon, and included fine orchestral performances of the overture and principal orchestral pieces of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music; Goldmark's overture illustrative of H. von Kleist's tragedy "Penthe-Silea," and Mr. F. H. Cowen's "Scandinavian" symphony. Chopin's second pianoforte concerto (in F minor) was forcibly rendered by Mr. Walter Bache. At the fourth concert (on Monday evening) Beethoven's overture, op. 124, and his symphony in C minor, and Brahms's "Tragic" overture were finely rendered; the other orchestral piece having been an uninteresting "Capriccio" by Herr Grädener. Herr Straus played Spohr's second violin concerto in excellent style.

Mr. John Boosey gave a second Morning Ballad Concert on Saturday last, a third being announced for June 4.

The third of this year's matinées of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday afternoon, when the string quartet party was as before; the solo pianist having been M. Theodore Ritter, who played with great success in a trio by Saint-Saëns, and several solo pieces.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Building of the Ship" (the words from Longfellow), was announced for performance at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, conducted by the composer. The work was written for, and performed by the Leeds Festival in October last, and has already been commented on. The solo singers named were Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert gave the second of their series of excellent chamber concerts, at the Royal Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening.

M. Hlavatch, Imperial organist at St. Petersburg, gave an Harmonium Recital at Steinway Hall on Monday afternoon, the programme having included some of his own compositions. The first public recital will be given at the same place next Friday.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society's third concert of the season took place on Monday evening, the programme having comprised Beethoven's music to "The Ruins of Athens," and Mr. Hatton's cantata "Robin Hood."

The Philharmonic Society gave the sixth and last concert of the sixty-ninth season on Thursday evening, when Madame

Albani and Mr. Herbert Reeves were announced as the vocalists, and Madame Menter was to play Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat.

The summer concert of the London Academy professional students took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon. There was an orchestra and a choir of 200 performers, conducted by Dr. Wylde, principal of the Academy.

Mr. Charles Halle's fourth recital of Beethoven and Bach took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

A good amateur concert, in aid of the restoration of the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, was announced for Friday evening, this week.

The third of Mr. Ganz's excellent orchestral concerts takes place this (Saturday) afternoon at St. James's Hall, the programme including Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony (ending with the "Queen Mab" scherzo), and other interesting features.

An Irish festival, in commemoration of Moore, is to take place at the Royal Albert Hall this (Saturday) afternoon, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter.

Mr. Oberthur gives a morning concert next Monday at St. James's Hall, under the patronage of the Duchess of Wellington; on which occasion will be performed, for the first time, his new cantata for ladies' voices, "The Red Cross Knight."

"The Golden Legend" a dramatic cantata (words by Longfellow), composed by the Rev. H. E. Hodson, was performed with success at a concert given at Willis's Rooms last Monday afternoon in aid of the Froebel Centenary Memorial Fund at Blankenburg.

The third concert of the Glück Society, directed by Mr. Malcolm Lawson, took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, and included performances of a "Stabat Mater" by Josquin de Prez, a "Gaudeamus" by Carissimi, Schubert's Mass in F, and the first act of Glück's "Iphigenie en Aulide."

LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

The surprising rapidity with which the mineral riches of the State of Colorado, comprising part of the Rocky Mountain range of North America, have been developed by a host of eager settlers within the past twenty years, was noticed by us upon a former occasion. Leadville, the place where our Illustrations now presented were sketched by the same correspondent who furnished those of other mining districts, is the capital of Lake County, in the centre of the carbonate of lead region. It is situated in an almost level plain, on the banks of California Gulch, four miles from its junction with the Arkansas river. This place was first explored for gold in the summer of 1860, and a camp of five thousand men had assembled here in the following year. Gold was obtained, before the close of 1865, to the amount of three or four millions sterling in value, but the yield soon afterwards declined, though a new lode, which was opened in 1868, proved to be remunerative for a short time. The discovery of carbonate of lead, containing a large proportion of silver, was made at a later date, and it was not till April, 1877, that smelting furnaces for the treatment of this ore were erected on the site of Leadville, where a busy town of 20,000 inhabitants has since grown up. Hundreds came that year, and thousands in the year following; lines of stage-coach traffic and freight waggons, to and from Denver and South Park, were speedily established, and Leadville soon possessed its hotels, stores, banks, dancing-saloons and gambling-saloons, two or three newspapers, also two churches and a school-house, for the needs or desires of a large population. The Iron lode, the Camp Bird, the Argentine, the Carbonate, the Long and Derry, but especially that of Fryer Hill, have produced silver to an enormous amount, rivalling the great Comstock lode in the Sierra Nevada of California. Building and land-jobbing, in the town which grew so quickly, and where street frontage has reached the value of 250 dollars per square foot, realised immense fortunes within a few months. It is declared by some visitors to be "the liveliest town the world can show to-day." After nightfall, by lamplight, they say, "it fairly booms with excitement and life. The miners then drift into town in swarms; a dozen bands are drumming up audiences for the theatres and variety shows; scores of saloons and gaming-houses are in full blast, and the entire place has the aspect of a grand holiday. Those who make money so easily spend it quickly, and life here tends to prodigality among all classes." But we are told by Mr. Frank Fossett, whose book on Colorado has been quoted, that Leadville is not worse, for actual crime, than other American cities.

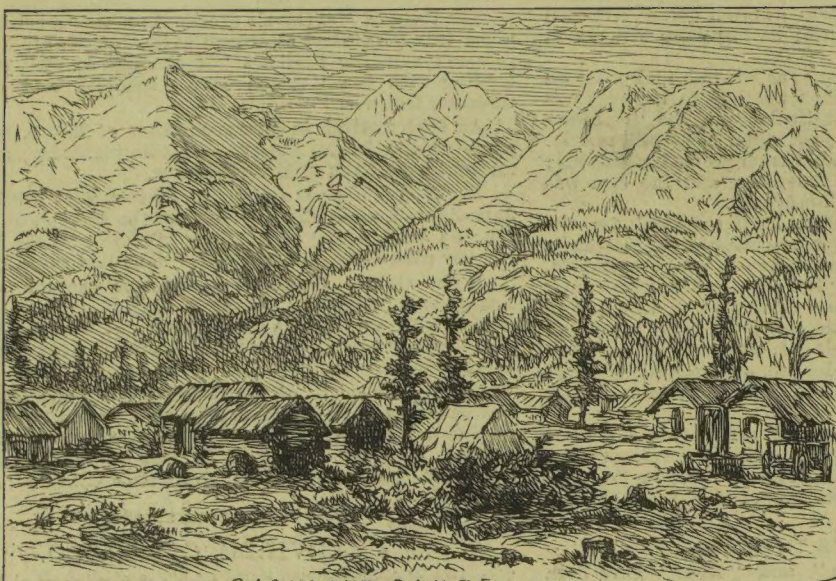
STATE OF IRELAND.

Five arrests were made yesterday week under the Coercion Act. They were Father Sheehy, the chairman, and Messrs. Gilbertson, Collins, and McCarthy, active members of the Kilmallock Land League, who were lodged in Naas Gaol. The fifth person arrested was P. F. Doyle, chairman of a branch of the Land League near Killarney. Mr. Thomas Brennan, who has been closely identified with the Irish Land League since its formation, was on Monday arrested and lodged in the gaol at Naas; and on Tuesday Mr. Thomas Doherty, secretary of the Kilfinane branch of the Land League; Mr. Daniel Reardon, assistant secretary; and Mr. F. A. Allen, a member, were arrested. Mr. T. Sexton, M.P., has left London for Dublin, to temporarily direct the business of the Irish National Land League, pending the appointment of a successor to Mr. Brennan, the imprisoned general secretary. At the Land League meeting on Tuesday, the arrest of Mr. Brennan was strongly denounced as showing the spirit in which the English Government meant to pursue the struggle. Mr. A. J. Kettle, who presided, advised the Irish tenants to make a national, general, and unconditional struggle against rent.

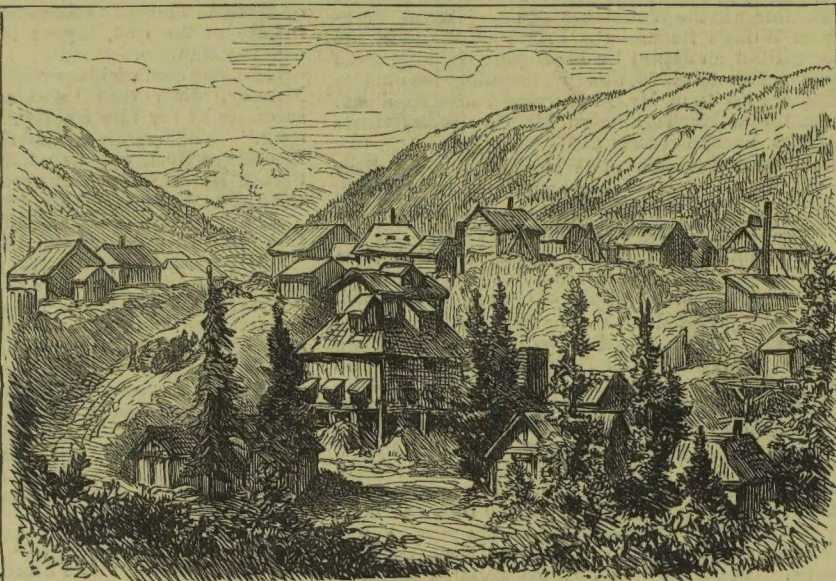
The New Pallas district, in Limerick county, is in a very disturbed state. A large force of military and constabulary went last Saturday to Doon, where some evictions were to take place. Some of the peasantry took possession of a ruin of an old castle, and hurled stones at the troops and police, some of whom were hurt. As the castle could not be taken, except by firing at its defenders, an assault was not attempted, and a cordon was drawn round the place to starve out its garrison.

The Marquis of Ormonde has granted a reduction of rent to his tenantry in Tipperary. The reduction leaves the rent equal to the Government valuation.

Commander Evans, Paymaster Colborne, Carpenter Baird, Engineer Walker, and seven of the men saved from the crew of her Majesty's sloop Doterel arrived at Lisbon last Tuesday on board the steamer Britannia. Commander Evans, who was wounded by the explosion, was in his bath at the time. He is still suffering from the effects of the injuries which he received. The Doterel was at anchor off Sandy Point when the catastrophe occurred and sank immediately afterwards. None of the survivors are able to explain the cause of the explosion. They were rescued by a whaling vessel.



SAGUACHE RANGE.



MINES ON FRYER HILL.



PLACER MINING IN A GULCH.

PROSPECTOR WITH BURRO.



ON THE ROAD TO LEADVILLE.



TENDER FEET.



MATting-WEAVERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

WEAVING MATTING.

The manufacture of that kind of matting which is commonly used for the covering of passage floors, whether made of hemp or jute or cocoanut fibre, or the dried grass-stalks of tropical vegetation, employs a certain class of operatives at the East End of London, as well as in Dundee, Glasgow, and other Northern towns. This industry is carried on not only in the factories but in the houses of some of the workpeople, by the aid of the old-fashioned spinning-wheel and handloom, as shown in our Illustration. It is not, of course, the finest sort of work—not to be compared with that of the silk-weaver, who still continues to ply his solitary loom in Spital-fields; but it affords the means of subsistence to many humble families, such as that who appear so busy together in our Artist's drawing; the father weighing out a proper quantity of fibre, which the younger child is ready to carry where it is wanted; the other sister, carefully and deftly turning the wheel; and the son at his loom, throwing the shuttle with practised skill, and interlacing the warp and the weft to compose a strong and durable fabric, which shall be trodden by the feet of hundreds of people, without the slightest thought of those by whom it was made.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Although noble Lords are called upon to sit in the Upper House for a very brief period on four days a week only, the lot of her Majesty's Ministers in this resplendent chamber cannot be termed a happy one. At any moment they may now be called upon to look on, vainly lifting up their voices in protest, while the newly-chosen Leader of the Opposition pounces on a measure and worries the clauses as if they were so many rats and he a terrier. Such was the case on Tuesday, as will presently be shown. In the teeth of these untoward circumstances, the Minister who most successfully emulates Earl Granville's enviable serenity is the Earl of Kimberley, here sketched. A Transvaal War may break out, and a Laing's Neck or Majuba Hill disaster occur; yet the complacent equanimity of the bland Secretary for the Colonies remains unruined. Lord Kimberley belongs to the privileged group, who have only to open their mouths, and the ripe fruit of office drops into them. If the Earl of Carnarvon should, in bird-like fashion, peck at the South African policy of the Government, the *tu quoque* argument unfailingly comes to Lord Kimberley's lips in reply. Turning from the self-satisfied Secretary for the Colonies to his benign leader, it may, in passing, be remarked that Earl Granville's suave sagacity was notably exemplified in his able answer to Lord Leamington on May 19 with respect to the right of foreigners to asylum in this country; and on Tuesday, in the Foreign Secretary's reply to the deputation which waited upon him in reference to the cruel outrages on Jews in Russia.



The inordinate demands of Ireland on the attention of Parliament are inexhaustible. Possibly to get their Lordships' hands in for the Irish Land Bill, the Marquis of Lansdowne on Monday procured the appointment of a Committee on the Irish Jury Laws, which the noble Marquis maintained had proved inadequate. Then, on Tuesday, the Duke of Argyll gave notice of his intention on June 17 to call attention to the report of the Bessborough Commission on the Irish Land Laws. The Earl of Rosebery having elicited from Earl Granville the satisfactory information that the Convention between Turkey and Greece had been signed that afternoon, it was then that the Lord Chancellor was "worried" most resolutely by the Marquis of Salisbury, aided by Earl Cairns. These two noble Lords fell upon the Charitable Trusts Bill with such determination, and were supported so staunchly by a large majority, that the additional power it was proposed to bestow upon the Charity Commissioners was reduced and limited to a great extent, albeit the measure, or what was left of it, passed through Committee.

Let us descend to the Lower House—if it be a descent. Mr. Gladstone has carried the Irish Land Bill through the second reading by an overwhelming majority. Not much fresh light was thrown on the well-thrashed subject on the night of the division, Thursday se'nnight. Mr. Chaplin, in resuming the debate in his most solemn senatorial manner, applied the epithet "judicial plunder" to the measure, which Sir Stafford Northcote said contained principles of "intrinsic injustice" and Mr. Parnell argued did not go half far enough, but which Lord Hartington vigorously defended as being merely a supplementary bill to the Act of 1870. One member who intervened temperately in the discussion may be outlined, if only to remind the Ministry of the existence of the Right Hon. James Stansfeld. The long-haired representative of Halifax, like Mr. Baxter, has not taken kindly to exile from office, though he may endeavour to hide his feelings under a mask of calm content. It will readily be conceded that Mr. Stansfeld looks little like the aider and abettor of conspirators that Lord Beaconsfield once essayed to make him appear to be. His present exclusion from office may, perhaps, be attributed to an over-modest hiding of his light under a bushel. The Government, however, were reminded of Mr. Stansfeld's sterling ability as a debater in his clear and argumentative speech in favour of the Irish Land Bill, which was virtually read the second time by 352 to 176 votes, 176 having been the majority by which Lord Elcho's adverse amendment was rejected. Thursday was fixed upon for the Committee on the measure; and, in view of the enormous number of amendments threatened—about six hundred!—Mr. Gladstone has appealed to the House to hold day sittings on Fridays and Tuesdays until the bill is passed through Committee.

The Collins incident claims a word. Generally glad to welcome back familiar faces, the House was not sorry to see Mr. Tom Collins approach the table to take the oath yesterday week. But Sir Wilfrid Lawson appears to have seized the notion that it was somehow illogical to allow that which in Mr. Collins's mouth was but a legitimate word in Mr. Bradlaugh's was rank blasphemy. The hon. Baronet, accordingly, though hardly in a spirit of "gay wisdom" this time, sought to prevent Mr. Collins from taking the oath until the House was satisfied as to his religious opinions. But the oath

was administered, and Mr. Collins, quite at home, shook hands with one or two Ministers, amid laughter at the discomfiture of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who had to be reminded by the Speaker, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Stafford Northcote that the cases of Mr. Collins and Mr. Bradlaugh were totally dissimilar.

With quite a Donnybrook liveliness did Monday's sitting open, albeit there was no Irish business down on the paper. There was a storm brewing that the noble Lord who leads the "Fourth Party" may have been hardly prepared for. It burst from the Treasury Bench, the Marquis of Hartington, of all Ministers, being the author of it.



Having briefly disposed of Mr. Labouchere's question regarding the grant to Sir F. Roberts, Lord Hartington (delineated in his roused mood) turned on Lord Randolph Churchill; and, with some severity, read the interpellation, which the noble Lord had put to him. This is the language they were couched in:—

To ask the Secretary of State for India whether it is a fact that Sir Garnet Wolsley received for his eminent services in Ashantee a grant of £25,000; whether General Sir Frederick Roberts, on his return from India, was definitely informed by him that in return for his equally eminent services in Afghanistan, he would receive a grant of £20,000; and whether Sir Frederick Roberts, on his return home from South Africa, was informed that the grant of £20,000 had been reduced by him to £12,000; and, if so, why the grant originally promised has not been made.

Lord Hartington took more than his usual pains even to explain that the difference in the two cases was that Sir Garnet Wolsley's was a grant from Parliament, whereas the grants of £1000 a year (commutable to £12,500 in a lump sum) were given to Generals Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts by the Council of India, and precedent had been closely followed in the latter case. Lifting his voice and looking straight at his questioner, the Marquis of Hartington added—"I think I am entitled to ask the noble Lord upon what grounds, other than those contained in the calumnious, lying gossip which appears in certain newspapers published in this metropolis, he has founded the question put to me containing imputations which, as I consider, are so injurious." Did he derive his information from *Vanity Fair*? subsequently asked the noble Marquis. But, heedless of the rounds of Ministerial cheers that Lord Hartington's spirited statement elicited, Lord Randolph Churchill only rose to decline to name his informant. His Lordship is represented on his legs; but he is far more at home when coolly seated with habitual nonchalance on the front seat below the gangway on the Opposition side, seemingly oblivious to the tarpest retorts of an irritated Minister, and mindful only of the nice conduct of a well-trained moustache.

There followed on Monday Sir Charles Dilke's rather too formal and unsympathetic replies to Baron de Worms's questions relating to the persecution of Jews in Russia; and the Under-Secretary's more satisfactory answer to Sir H. D. Wolff's patriotic query as to the safety of British subjects in Tunis under the French treaty with the Bey. The combustible temper of the Home Rulers then broke into flame, apropos of the issue of a circular to the Irish Constabulary; but the firmness of the Speaker soon allayed the Milesian flame. Mr. Gladstone next explained that it was intended to drop the idea of allowing spirituous liquors to be sold on the Pullman railway cars; and the Prime Minister gladdened Mr. Pell by a favourable comment on his proposal for a yearly budget for local taxation and finance. In Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, some progress was made; and the House adjourned at a late hour till two on Tuesday afternoon. The sad news of the death of Sir William Adam was made the occasion of feeling tributes to the memory of the late Governor of Madras from Mr. Onslow, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Stafford Northcote. The small hours of Tuesday morning had been taken up by Mr. Justin McCarthy's prolix speech censuring the Irish Executive for proclaiming a state of siege in Dublin, and for the imprisonment of the Rev. Mr. Sheehy and Mr. Dillon. Why cannot the popular author of "My Lady Disdain" render his Parliamentary style as attractive as his novels are? Mr. Forster was in far too serious a mood to attempt on Tuesday afternoon to elucidate this point; and confined himself, in his ruggedly earnest manner, despite a succession of rude interruptions from the Home-Rule members, to an elaborate defence of his administration of Ireland. The "exuberant verbosity" of the Hibernian members, in the face of an indignant remonstrance on the part of Mr. Gladstone, prevented the question being brought to an issue that night. What will follow? Only the hastening on of the reform of the mode of procedure with public business foreshadowed by Mr. Gladstone on Monday.

The "count out" on the preceding evening was naturally protested against by the Radical members on Wednesday afternoon, which sitting was mainly devoted to the second reading of Mr. J. Stewart's Scottish Removal Term Bill, Mr. Dillwyn's Lunacy Law Amendment measure, and the neat and effective introduction of Mr. Bryce's London City Parochial Charities Bill, which proposed to remove some of the monstrous abuses that exist in the City, and which would probably have been read the second time also had not Mr. Warton talked it out.

The long-drawn-out Turco-Greek Convention, arranging the transfer of territory to Greece, was on Tuesday signed by the Ambassadors and Turkish Delegates.

There has been a terrible steam-boat accident in Canada. On Tuesday evening the steamer Victoria, while returning from Springbanks, four miles from London (Ontario), with over 600 excursionists on board, capsized at a point one mile down the river, in twelve feet of water, and became a total wreck. The total loss of life is estimated at 175.

Johann Most, a journalist, indicted for unlawfully publishing in the *Freiheit* libels on the late Emperor of Russia, and also with encouraging persons to murder the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Russia, and other persons in Europe, out of her Majesty's dominions, was on Wednesday found guilty on all the counts, but recommended to mercy on the ground of his being a foreigner. Sentence was respite for argument on some questions of law.

HOME NEWS.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

The Four-in-Hand Driving Club met at the Magazine, Hyde Park, on Wednesday.

The *London Gazette* contains a treaty of extradition concluded between Great Britain and Switzerland, which is to come into operation on the 31st inst.

The arrangements in connection with the holding of the Bath and West of England Society's show at Pembroke are complete, and the opening will take place on June 9.

At the Duke of Wellington's rent audit for the Hampshire estates last week his Grace returned to his tenants the whole of their rents for the past half year.

At the adjourned general meeting of the Royal Historical Society the motion to re-elect Dr. Rogers as secretary and historiographer was negatived by a large majority.

At a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Tuesday the Royal Gold Medal was presented to Mr. George Godwin, editor of the *Builder*.

Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., presented the annual prizes to the boys of the Yorkshire Society School on the 18th inst., and presided at the anniversary dinner on the 25th inst.

Mr. W. Farrar Ecroyd has been elected for Preston by a majority of 1664 over Mr. H. Yates Thompson; the numbers being—Ecroyd (C), 6004; Thompson (L), 4340.

Professor J. V. Jones, B.A., B.Sc., was yesterday week elected Principal of Firth College, Sheffield, in the place of Professor Bentley, who has resigned.

Sir William Withey Gull, Bart., M.D., has been appointed a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

The first summer exhibition of flowers and plants at the Royal Botanic Society's gardens took place on Wednesday; the bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards being in attendance.

The Common Council have decided to buy, at a cost of £650, the late Mr. Walker Bailey's collection of Roman, mediæval, and other antiquities found in the city between 1863 and 1872.

The trustees of the Earl of Mornington, who was hereditary Lord Warden of Epping Forest, have obtained an award of three hundred pounds as compensation for the extinguishment of that office.

The second annual meeting of the Spelling Reform Association was held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society on Wednesday; the Rev. Professor A. H. Sayce, M.A., president of the Association, in the chair.

The vacancy in the Professorship of Political Economy at University College, London, caused by the resignation of Professor Stanley Jevons, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Herbert Somerton Foxwell, M.A.

At a public meeting held at the Guildhall, Portsmouth, on Monday evening, it was resolved to form in that town a centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, with classes for the instruction of all in the first treatment of injured persons.

The Royal Horticultural Society will hold a great flower show and horticultural implement exhibition on Friday, June 3, to be continued on the following days, Saturday, Whitsun Monday and Tuesday. The band of the Royal Horse Guards will attend each day.

Last week 2463 births and 1488 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 59, and the deaths by 14, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 103 deaths from smallpox.

Whilst a letter-sorter in the post-office at Gloucester was emptying a bag he was startled by a snake falling from it. The animal was about three feet in length, and had evidently been sent through the post in a parcel from which it had escaped. It was destroyed.

Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., presided on Monday at a meeting of the Scio Earthquake Relief Fund, held at the Mansion House. It was stated that the fund amounted to £22,895, of which £20,564 had been remitted for distribution. A further sum of £1400 was ordered to be forwarded.

The trustees of Mason's Science College, Birmingham, have elected Mr. Edward Arber, Honorary Fellow of King's College, and Assistant Professor of English Literature, University College, London, to the Professorship of English Languages and Literature. All the chairs are now filled.

A convocation was held on Tuesday at Durham University, to consider the question of whether female students, who shall have fulfilled the requirements of the University, shall be admitted to the public examination to stand to the first degree in arts. After a long discussion, it was resolved that women should be admitted.

The snuff-boxes and bijouterie of the Bâle Collection were sold on Tuesday at Christie's. One of the principal specimens was a beautiful oval locket of the finest Cinquecento period, which was bought by Mr. Frederick Davis, of Pall-mall, for 2335 guineas. This is said to be a finer specimen than the well-known one in the Louvre Museum.

The French Government has presented to the South Kensington Museum some valuable examples of French modern art manufacture, comprising twenty-three Sevres vases, a copy in Gobelins tapestry of D. Ghirlandajo's picture, "The Visitation," in the Louvre, and two pieces, representing flowers and ornaments, of Beauvais tapestry.

The Cutlers' Company have sent in their returns to the City Companies Commission. In a letter accompanying their returns, which are of an exhaustive character, the company state that their "readiness to assist the Commission is not to be taken as an admission of any right in the Crown or any other jurisdiction to inquire into the private property of the company, or to deal with it in disregard of their rights." Other companies have sent in their returns, with protests.

The ninety-third anniversary meeting of the Linnean Society was held on Tuesday at the society's rooms, Burlington House—Professor J. G. Allman, retiring president, in the chair. The society has lost by death several eminent members during the year. The balance-sheet showed the society to be in a good financial position, a balance of over £500 remaining to its credit at the end of the year. Professor Allman gave the customary address, and in so doing took up one special zoological group which he dealt with in reference to the investigations and discoveries made therein during the year.

Monday was the last day for the reception of entries for the eighteenth annual horse show to be opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, next Saturday. The number of entries exceeds 300, and comprise some of the finest and most noted fieldsters from the most celebrated hunting studs throughout the kingdom. The prize list has been considerably augmented, and in the four classes for hunters, in addition to £60 as a first, £30 as a second, and £20 as a third in the first and second classes, and £50 and £25 in the third and fourth classes, there will be awarded an extra prize in cash of £50, and the Agricultural Hall gold medal for the best hunter amongst the



prize horses in the four classes specified. There will be fifteen classes in the aggregate, with medals to every horse commended. Specialities are to be introduced connected with the leaping prizes.

The second May session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday with forty-seven male and twelve female prisoners for trial. The calendar contains one charge of wilful murder, one of manslaughter, two of wounding with intent to commit murder, one of sending a threatening letter, two of administering poisons, and other serious cases. Thomas Webb, against whom a previous conviction was recorded, received sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment for offering a bad half crown to the collector at a missionary meeting, asking at the same time for two shillings in change.

The Royal Agricultural Society held its annual meeting on Monday, and reported a small decrease in the number of members. Mr. John Dent was elected president for the ensuing year, and it was resolved to hold the meeting for 1882 at Reading. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Earl Spencer and ask that the restrictions upon the movement of cattle should not be removed in the face of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in twenty-three counties. Lord Spencer said it was intended to maintain the important restrictions. The Marquis of Hartington has accepted the presidency of the Yeovil Agricultural Society.

A Conference on National Thrift was held at the Mansion House yesterday week. The Lord Mayor, who presided, explained that the Mansion House Thrift Committee was never intended to become an organisation for collecting funds. Lord Lyndhurst, M.P., urged the necessity of legislation to remedy the unsoundness of friendly societies. Mr. Slater-Booth, M.P., whilst admitting that the small friendly societies had failed, maintained that the great mass of them were in a satisfactory condition. Earl Nelson, Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., and the Rev. W. L. Blackley also spoke. M. Blanchet, the founder of the Mutual Financial Assurance Company of Paris, has given one hundred pounds to this society.

Sir James M'Garel Hogg, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, entertained his colleagues on the board and a large number of distinguished guests at dinner at Willis's Rooms last Saturday. The Duke of Connaught, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre were among the guests who spoke. In returning thanks for the toast of "The Royal Family," the Duke of Connaught said he had always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the people of the metropolis of the world, and he and the other members of his family were always ready to help in any great work. They had all, except his second brother, been born in London, and it was only natural that they should have an affection for the place of their birth. In proposing "The Metropolitan Board of Works," the Duke congratulated the members upon the grand improvements which had been effected in London during the past twenty years.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

Her Majesty, following prescription in such matters, has been pleased to create her youngest son, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany—a title of historic, though somewhat melancholy, associations in connection with Scotch history, and more recently borne by the Duke of York, the second son of George III. To go no further back—though the title meets us in "King Lear"—it was a Duke of Albany who, in 1552, as Regent for Scotland, declared war against England, though the threat was not carried out, and who, a year later, having fled to the Continent, lost his life in the battle of Pavia. The new Royal peer happily lives in a time when such traditions can be recalled with equanimity. His Royal Highness, though of delicate health, has made a distinct sphere for himself. Like his honoured father, the Prince Consort, he has cultivated the arts of peace. Of studious habits and refined tastes, he does not, as he might, surrender himself to lettered ease, but, as occasion offers, lends the aid of his high position and persuasive eloquence to the advancement of social and educational reforms. His speeches on these subjects have been of no mean order, and Prince Leopold is recognised as one of the most able and indefatigable promoters of all movements that tend to refine and elevate the population. It is a happy circumstance that the Queen, whose sixty-second birthday is being celebrated this week, has been spared to see her four sons, as we say, "settled in life," and members of the Second Estate of the Realm. The Prince of Wales takes his seat in the House of Lords by virtue of his title of Duke of Cornwall. Prince Alfred is merged in the Duke of Edinburgh, and occupies a foremost position in the Navy. The Army is the chosen profession of Prince Arthur, who derives his title of Duke of Connaught from the Emerald Isle. And now Prince Leopold takes his place as a Peer of the Realm by the side of his elder brothers, under the designation of Duke of Albany, which we doubt not will be for many a year identified with every wise effort to ameliorate the social condition of the industrial classes.

The following official announcement of Prince Leopold's new titles appears in Tuesday's *Gazette*:—"The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing this date, to grant unto her Majesty's fourth son, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., and his heirs male, the dignities of Baron Arklow, Earl of Clarence, and Duke of Albany."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Two field-days of metropolitan volunteer regiments were held at Bushey Park and Hyde Park last Saturday.

Four battalions, which were conveyed in special trains from the Waterloo station to Hampton Court and Teddington, were formed up at Bushey shortly after six o'clock as follows:—London Rifle Brigade, about 500 of all ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Haywood; 12th Middlesex (Civil Service), and one company of the 25th Middlesex attached, about 450 of all ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury; 15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks), nearly 600 of all ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P.; and 24th Middlesex, about 450 of all ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat-Taylor. Colonel Clive, Grenadier Guards, was the brigadier.

In Hyde Park two regiments were paraded for brigade drill, the 2nd and 3rd City of London, the former commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers and the latter by Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie. The two battalions made up a total strength of nearly 1000. Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, Scots Guards, was the brigadier. Changes of front, deployments, &c., were followed by the practice of the new attack.

In Hyde Park also the 20th Middlesex (Artists), under the command of Major Edis, were exercised in a variety of battalion movements.

It has been decided to hold the annual encampment of the 2nd East Kent this year at Bobbing Park, near Sittingbourne; beginning on June 18, and terminating on the 25th.

The Canadian rifle team selected to compete at the next Wimbledon meeting left Quebec on Wednesday.

NEW BOOKS.

Something more and better than mere pleasure is to be derived from such a book as *A Pilgrimage to Nejd*, by Lady Anne Blunt (John Murray); for the two volumes, with their useful map, satisfactory portraits, and many striking illustrations, contain not only a very interesting and entertaining account of a really romantic trip but a great deal of what can hardly fail to be valuable and instructive information of a practical kind. Whether the pilgrims—for husband and wife journeyed and suffered and even fought in company—actually reached "the cradle of the Arab race," is a question which has been and will be discussed by authorities most competent to discuss it; but the ordinary reader will undoubtedly be of opinion that quite enough is said in the preface to justify the title and to create a doubt as to whether, if the adventurous husband and wife did not go to what is correctly termed Nejd, they went any whither at all. And that they went some whither at great cost of money, time, and trouble, and at no little risk, and that the district of Central Arabia into which they penetrated ought to have been Nejd, unless Nejd, like the sands of its adjacent deserts, have the attribute of shifting, seems to be as evident as narrative combined with argument can make anything. Their guide—if this title be not something of a misnomer—upon their pilgrimage was a young man who, like Colebs, was in search of a wife, and who had a vague idea that he would find relatives in Nejd, and among them the desideratum he was in quest of. This circumstance adds to the romance of the situation, especially as the young man was a little weak in the maternal part of his pedigree, though the paternal was all that could be desired, and wished to accomplish such a marriage as would altogether rehabilitate his family. The pilgrims and the young man in attendance upon them had the extraordinary good fortune to light upon both branches of the family they sought; and before a hundred and fifty pages of the first volume are devoured, as they are sure to be by all readers, Mohammed—that is, the young man—has signed the marriage contract. He does not, however, obtain his bride at once, and there comes over the reader a melancholy feeling of doubt as to whether he ever will; for the pilgrimage to Nejd is cut short by a message recalling Mohammed home, where the affairs of his family have always been more than slightly complicated in consequence of political faction, usurpation, and other matters leading to manslaughter even among people more civilised than the Arabs. At the hundred and ninth page, then, of the second volume, the absorbing story of the adventurous pilgrimage, with all manner of attractive episodes, including remarks concerning various breeds of Arab horses, is brought to an abrupt conclusion. But there is more adventure, of a more serious kind, to come; and the history of it is given in some hundred and fifty or more graphic pages, containing an account of "Our Persian Campaign." Then comes an appendix with "notes on the physical geography of Northern Arabia," a historical sketch of which Wahhabism is the subject, and a memorandum relating to the Euphrates Valley Railway and kindred projects. And so ends, with a copy of some "rock inscriptions and drawings in Jebel Shammar," a book which it is impossible to read without respect and admiration as well as constant delight. The following uncompromising opinion will, no doubt, receive attention in the proper quarter; it is not in the words of the lady who has written the narrative, but of her husband, who is the editor, and thus it runs:—"With regard to the sequel of our Arabian journey, the further journey from Bagdad to Bushire, I should not intrude it on the notice of the public, but that it serves as an additional proof, if such be wanting, of the folly of those schemes which, under the name of 'Euphrates Valley' and 'Indo-Mediterranean' railway companies, have from time to time been dangled before the eyes of speculators. A country more absolutely unsuited for railway enterprise than that between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf has probably never been selected for such operations; and, if the recital of our passage through the uninhabited tracts, which form nine tenths of the whole region, shall deter my countrymen from embarking their capital in an enterprise financially absurd, I feel that its publication will not have been in vain." This is strong language, and, as the schemes condemned have been propounded and supported by men of high character, long experience, and presumably special knowledge; it was no doubt well weighed before it was put into print.

Perfectly satisfactory performance of so difficult a task as that undertaken in *Corneille and Racine*, by Henry M. Trollope (William Blackwood and Sons), one of the volumes in the interesting series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers," was scarcely possible within the necessary limits of space. A great deal more should have been told about both Corneille and Racine, especially as regards the relations established at home between the brothers Corneille for the supply of rimes, as regards the rise and decline of Corneille and his consciousness and explanation of the latter, and as regards the emancipation of Corneille from the hack-work done for Richelieu, the way in which Racine's genius was handicapped by the heavy weight of Madame Maintenon and the pupils of Saint-Cyr, and the intercourse between Racine, Boileau, and La Fontaine. Perhaps room might have been found, had there been less criticism and less explanation of things which do not require criticism and of things which called for no explanation. But all these little volumes, or at any rate most of them, seem to be compiled upon a plan which is scarcely in harmony with the object of the series, if that object have been correctly assumed to be as follows: to place before readers unacquainted with certain languages an opportunity of forming their own opinion about writers and works about whom and which they know little or nothing, because the languages are unintelligible. Common sense, then, would suggest that the best way of attaining this object would be to give as full a biographical account as conditions of space may allow, as succinct a summary as is possible of the work upon which a judgment is to be passed, as copious extracts, translated in the fashion most likely to exhibit, if only approximately, the style of the original, as the number of pages at command can hold, and no criticism or personal opinion at all. But the desire to teach one's grandmother appeared to be so universal and so indomitable that the course suggested is seldom or never adopted. In the present instance the translations may be a faithful reproduction of the original matter, but of the manner they do not, for the most part, give the very faintest idea. It would be unjust, however, to the maker of the volume to hold him responsible for that; he has given his reason for rendering French verse into English prose, and there is no denying that it is a sound one and a modest one. He has been accused of miscalling a play a "comedy;" but he has carefully explained that "the word 'comedy' is sometimes synonymous with drama or theatrical play—we find it so used very constantly in the seventeenth century." It is quite certain that "comédie" was the term applied to many a play of Corneille's which was not what we call nowadays a comedy, and to many a play of Racine's besides "Les Plaideurs." Fortunately, though the majority of the translations are in prose, a friendly hand has supplied

a few specimens of Corneille's versification, or an approximate equivalent, so that the English reader may judge of the trial to which a French ear must be exposed when "The Cid" is played to a long-suffering audience.

A smattering is all that can be acquired and apparently all that was intended to be acquired from *The Classics for the Million*: by Henry Grey (Griffith and Farran), a volume consisting of less than three hundred and fifty pages, into which the author or compiler has compressed "an epitome, in English, of the works of the principal Greek and Latin authors." The arrangement is chronological, from Homer, whose death is assigned to 850 B.C., to the Greek Anthology, to which, reasonably enough, no date is given, because the various contributors flourished at various times, with an interval of centuries between many of them, and to put the date of the earliest collection might have been difficult as well as misleading; and from Plautus, whose death is assigned to 184 B.C., to Quintilian, who is considered to have died A.D. 118. It is astonishing, under the circumstances, how much is done in a pleasant, chatty manner likely to promote the object which the author or compiler professes to have had in view, the object of inciting his readers to "ask for more," not necessarily from him, but from any source of which they can avail themselves; but it is evident that a great deal must also have been left undone. It is difficult to see, however, why the author or compiler should have disregarded the prevalent fashion, for which there is sound reason, of distinguishing the Greek from the Roman mythology by adhering to the Greek and Roman forms of proper names; he has adopted the old promiscuous nomenclature, for which requirements of space cannot be pleaded. However, it is just possible that the readers to whom he appeals, if they know anything at all about ancient Greek personages, whether human or divine, real or mythological, know them best by their Latinised names; and he may, therefore, have exercised a wise discretion. It is curious that in the lines which he quotes from the "Anthology" concerning the birthplace of Homer he should not have noticed the signal omission of Smyrna, generally considered to have been not second in pretensions even to Chios among the seven claimants. The omission may be in the original; but the original is not at hand to refer to; and, with the omission, it is impossible to make up the well-known hexameter Latinised into "Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenæ," for Samos, which is given instead of Smyrna, does not fit. The author or compiler is very conscientious in giving the names of the English translators from whose versions he has taken extracts; and those extracts appear to have been chosen with much judgment, so as to create in the reader a wish to have further examples. To mention the names, therefore, was not only conscientious, as regards the translator's honour, but useful also, as regards the reader's convenience. The book will certainly afford pleasure, though in small quantities.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on Monday, a saddler, who tripped over a carpet spread on the pavement for the convenience of guests attending a party at a gentleman's house in the West-End, and seriously injured his knee, was awarded £100 damages.

The coronation of the King and Queen of Roumania took place at Bucharest on Sunday. The King and Queen sat on a richly canopied dais erected in the courtyard on the summit of the hill between the Chamber of Deputies and the Metropolitan Church. The Coronation Hymn having been sung, prayers were read by the Archbishop Primate of Roumania, and then the crowns were brought out of the church, where they had been all night, and were placed before their Majesties. The King's crown is of steel, wrought out of a cannon captured at Plevna; the Queen's is of gold. The ceremony over, their Majesties returned to the town, followed by a long procession. The crowns were taken to the palace and there presented by the Senate and the Chamber.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

- ALLEN AND CO.
Luck; and What Came of It. A Tale of Our Times. By Charles Mackay. 3 vols.
HATES, BUSTON.
In the Derbyshire Highlands: Highways, Byways, and My Ways in the Peak Country. By Edward Bradbury.
"BAZAAR" OFFICE.
Practical Photography. Illustrated. By O. E. Wheeler.
The Practical Fisherman. Illustrated. By J. H. Leane.
BENTLEY AND SON.
Policy and Passion. A Novel of Australian Life. By Mrs. Campbell Praed. 3 vols.
An Ocean Free-Lance. From a Privateer's Log, 1812. By W. O. Russell. 3 vols.
BLACK, EDINBURGH.
Epitome of Gardening. By Thomas Moore. With an Introductory Chapter on the Principles of Horticulture. By Dr. Maxwell T. Masters.
BRADLEY, AGNEW, AND CO.
Chickin Hazard. A Novel, by Charles Readit and Dion Bounceycore. By F. C. Burnard.
GORE WONG. A New Novel, by Miss Rhody Dendron. By F. C. Burnard.
CASSELL, PETER, AND GALPIN.
Systems of Land Tenure in Various Countries. A Series of Essays published under the sanction of the Authors' Club. Edited by W. Probyn. New Edition.
The Scottish Covenanters. By Dr. Taylor.
Our Own Country. Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial. Vol. 3.
Sketches of Longer Works in English Verse and Prose. Selected, Edited, and Arranged by Professor Henry Morley. With Illustrations.
CHATTO AND WINDUS.
From Exile. By James Payn. 3 vols.
Suburban Homes of London. A Residential Guide to the Environs of London Localities; their Society, Celebrities, and Associations.
The Agony Column of the Times, 1800-1870. Edited by Alice Clay.
The Locks of the Nile. By Wilkie Collins. 3 vols.
The Chaplain of the Fleet. A Novel. By Walter Besant and James Rice. 3 vols.
From Exile. By James Payn. 3 vols.
"FIELD" OFFICE.
Pheasants: Their Natural History and Practical Management. By W. B. Tegeder. Enlarged. Illustrated.
GRIFFITH AND FARRAN.
The Churchman's Altar Manual and Guide to Holy Communion; together with the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels, and a Collection of Appropriate Hymns.
HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO.
Tales of the Highlands. By Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. Six Illustrations.
HARRIS'S.
The Colonial Office List for 1881. With Maps. By Edward Fairfield.
HODDER AND STOUGHTON.
Exeter Hall and Its Associations. By F. Morell Holmes.
In Worth Remembering—Robert Hall. By the Rev. Paxton Hood.
HURST AND BLACKETT.
Catharine of Aragon and the Sources of the English Reformation. By Albert du Boys. Edited from the French, with Notes by Charlotte M. Yonge. 2 vols.
JANSSEN AND CO., CHICAGO.
The Student's Dream.
KENT AND CO.
Sunbeams and Shadows. By Edward Capern.
LOW AND CO.
English Philosophers—Hartley and James Mill. By George Spencer Bower.
Bacon. By Thomas Fowler.
Military Maxims and Apophthegms of Commanders. The Soldier's Diary. Compiled by Captain Bartle Teeling.
Seven Years in South Africa: Travels, Researches, and Hunting Adventures. Between the Diamond-Fields and the Zambesi (1872-79). By Dr. Emil Holub. Translated by Ellen E. Frewer. With 200 Illustrations and a Map. 2 vols.
How I Crossed Africa. By Major Serpa Pinto. Translated by A. Elwes. 2 vols.
Maps, Facsimiles, and 132 Illustrations.
The Great Explorers of the Nineteenth Century. By Jules Verne. Translated by N. D'Anvers. With numerous Original Illustrations and Facsimiles.
The Steam House. Part II. Tigers and Traitors. By Jules Verne. Translated from the French by Miss Agnes D. Kingston. Illustrated.
Egypt. By Stanley Lane-Poole. With Illustrations.
Australia. By John Foster Vesey Fitzgerald. With Illustrations and Map.
The Twenty Styles of Architecture. Illustrated by Plates of the Finest Edifices of the World.
NEWMAN AND CO.
Bible Tragedies. By Richard Hengist Horne.
Christmas Holidays at Maythorpe. By Lady Lamb. Illustrated.
The Story of Our Volunteers. By G. Woodhouse.
Myths from the Metamorphoses Told in English by the Rev. G. Liting.
Ovid. The Fœnic Epistles. Book IV. With Notes for Schools. By W. H. Williams.
NICHOLS AND SONS.
The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of the British Empire for 1881. By Joseph Foster. 2 vols.
PAGE AND CO.
Virgiliana Puerisque and Other Papers. By Robert Louis Stevenson.
English Odes. Selected by Ed. W. Gosse.
REMINGTON AND CO.
On Latmos. A Novel. 2 vols. By Fanny Alkin-Kortright.
SILVER AND CO.
Handbook to Canada. With New Map. Showing the Railway System, &c.
SKEFFINGTON AND SON.
The Modern Curate.
SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.
Miss Williamson's Divagations. By Miss Thackeray (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie). With Four Illustrations.
Shakespeare. Certain Selected Plays. Abridged for the Use of the Young. By Samuel Bradman.
STANFORD.
Tourist's Guide Through London. By W. J. Lottie. With Map and Plans.
The Town, Colleges, and Neighbourhood of Marlborough. By T. Edward Hume.
STOCK.
The Communicant. A Manual of Devotion for Holy Communion. Edited by the Rev. W. O. Purton.
TINSLEY BROTHERS.
Six Months in Meccah. An Account of the Mohammedan Pilgrimage to Meccah. By T. F. Kean.
TRUBNER AND CO.
Fith: Essays and Sketches, Grave and Gay. By Newton Crossland.
VIZETELLY AND CO.
Popular French Novels:
Blue-Eyed Meta Hollands and a Stroke of Diplomacy. By Victor Cherbuliez.
The Godson of a Marquis. By André Theuriet.
WEIR.
The Falls of the Looer. A Romance of Dartmoor. By Ross Mackenzie Kettle.



RIDLEY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, FOR THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

RIDLEY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

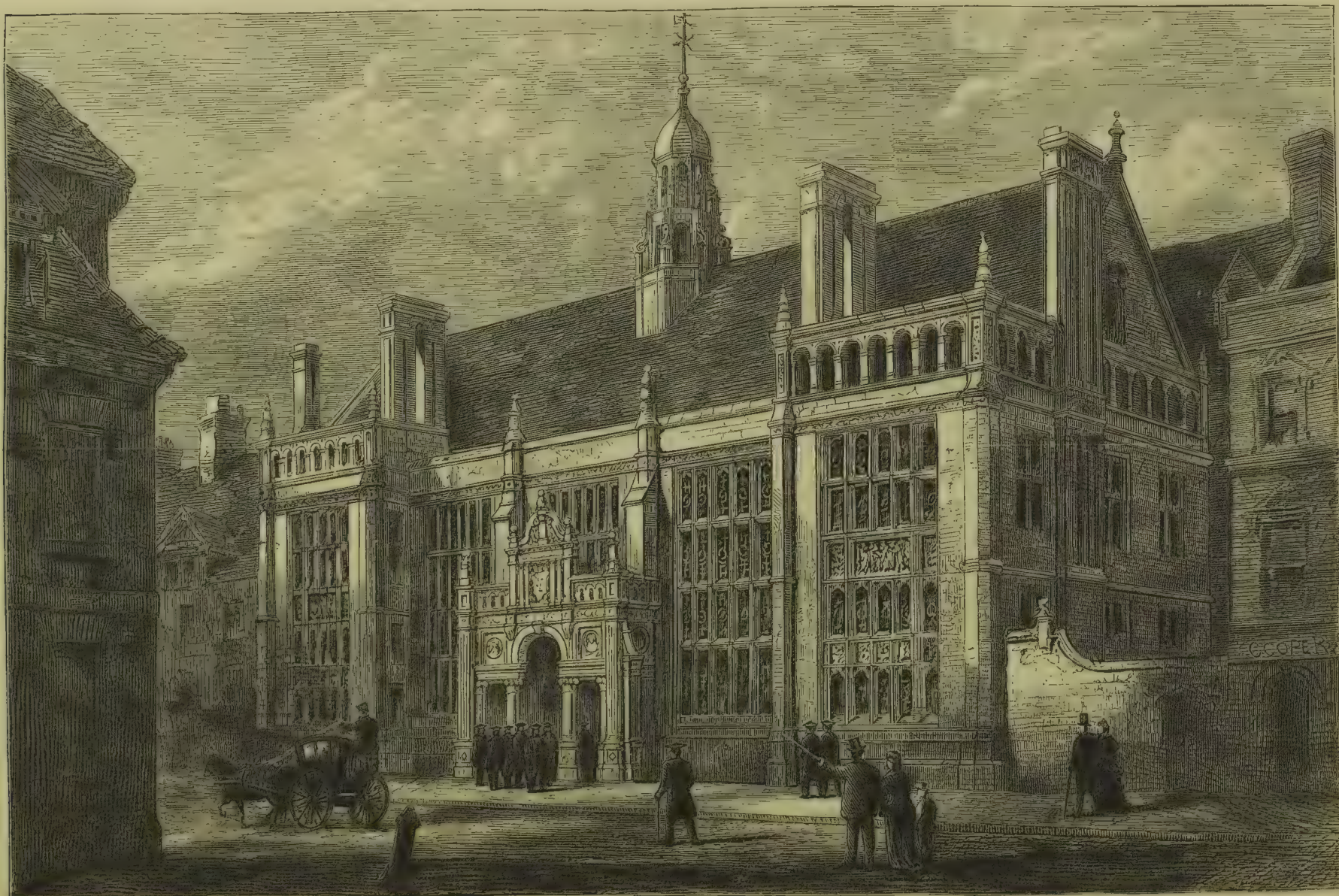
At the Universities both of Oxford and Cambridge, special establishments have lately been erected for the training and instruction of theological students, "in the principles of the Reformed Protestant Church," avowedly in opposition to "sacerdotalism" as well as to "scepticism," as is stated in the circular issued by a joint committee of the two Universities. The Earls of Chichester and Harrowby, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, Bishops Perry, Ryan, and Anderson, and the Deans of Canterbury, Gloucester, and Ripon are leading members of this committee. The two halls which have been opened bear the names of Wycliffe and Ridley, historic champions of the Protestant Reformation in England, having an obvious significance with regard to the Church principles they are designed to uphold. Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, under the Rev. R. B. Girdlestone as Principal, was opened more than a twelvemonth ago. We now present a View of Ridley Hall, for which a convenient site has been obtained at Newnham, Cambridge; the architect of the

building is Mr. C. L. Luck, of Carlton Chambers, Regent-street. Ridley Hall was opened on Jan. 28 this year. These halls are not intended, like Keble College, at Oxford, and Selwyn College, at Cambridge, to be new colleges for the reception of undergraduates; but are meant to be institutions for assisting to educate resident members of the University, who are candidates for holy orders, and to train them to become good ministers. For the accomplishment of this object, the halls will supply for graduates desirous of pursuing their theological studies an economical residence within the University, so that they may be able to attend the various professors' lectures, and avail themselves of all the other facilities for education afforded at Oxford and Cambridge respectively. This arrangement will not disconnect the resident students from their own colleges, and will, it is believed, prove very preferable to their going to a diocesan college previous to their ordination. The principals of the halls will also give lectures to undergraduates, who, having passed the general examination required of all undergraduates, propose to take their degree in theology. These lectures will

be supplemental to those of the divinity professors, and supply a void which, according to the testimony of some of the most eminent of these, their lectures cannot fill. Each hall is under the government of a council, composed of members of the University to which it is attached.

THE LATE MAJOR W. M. LAURENCE.

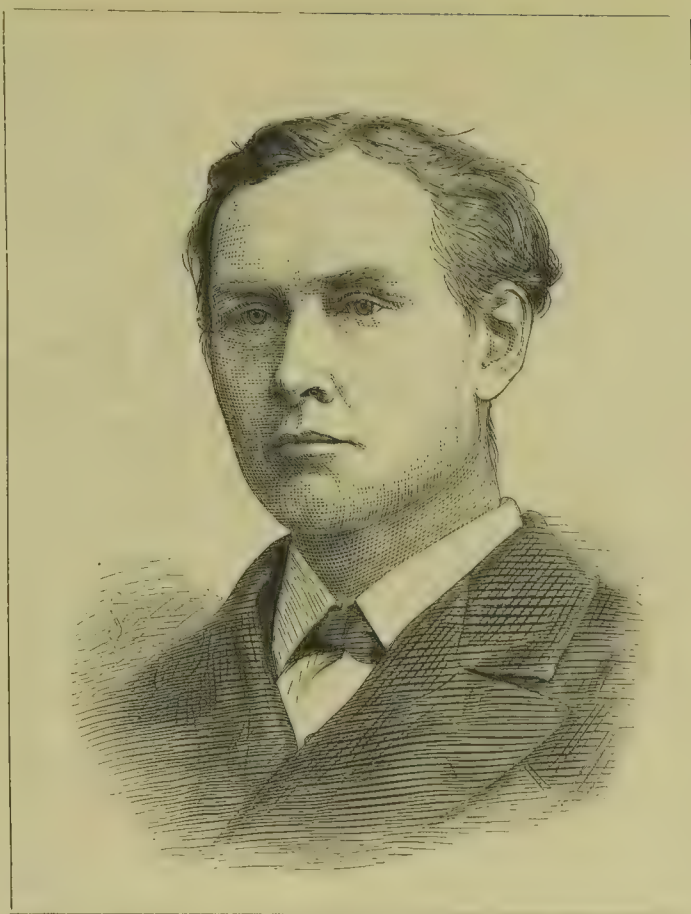
This gallant officer was killed in one of the last actions of the Basuto War, on March 9, at Thlotsi Heights, while commanding the left wing of the Kimberley Horse. He was the second son of the Rev. Perceval Laurence, Rector of Walesby, Lincolnshire, and was born at Woking, Dec. 22, 1855. Major Laurence had served during part of the Zulu War as an officer in the Imperial Forces, and at the close of that war had undertaken the work of a journalist at Kimberley. He was there among the first to respond to a call made last year by the Government of the Cape Colony, for volunteers to serve in Basutoland. His skill in landing troops, his untiring energy



NEW EXAMINATION SCHOOLS, OXFORD.—SEE PAGE 526.



MAJOR W. M. LAURENCE,
KILLED IN THE BASUTO WAR.



MR. EDWARD WHYMPER,
THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER OF THE ANDES.

in drilling them, and his conspicuous gallantry in action were soon recognised: and he was intrusted with the command of the left wing. On March 11, the anniversary of the day on which, twenty-three years before, his uncle and godfather, a well-known officer on Sir James Outram's staff, fell leading one of the final attacks upon Lucknow, Major Laurence's body, surrounded by his devoted comrades, was borne to his grave, over which they have since erected a stone, "in memory of a very gallant commander and a deeply lamented friend."

MR. EDWARD WHYMPER.

The fame of this dauntless mountain climber was fairly won upon the Alps some years ago; and it will long be remembered that he was one of the survivors of the terrible disaster on the Matterhorn, in July, 1865, when Mr. Hadow, Lord

Francis Douglas, and the Rev. C. Hudson, with the guide Michael Croz, were killed by falling down a tremendous precipice. Mr. Edward Whymper, who is just forty-one years of age, is second son of the engraver and water-colour painter. His own reputation, as an artist and author of books of Alpine description, is well known to many of our readers. He has published two interesting volumes, "The Matterhorn," and "Scrambles Among the Alps." In 1867, he explored part of the north-west region of Greenland, and there collected some valuable specimens of fossil plants, which are in the geological collection of the National Museum. He has been elected Vice-President of the Alpine Club, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, to which he has communicated the scientific results of his Greenland and South American expeditions. The Prince of Wales was one of the audience upon the last of these occasions.

Mr. Edward Whymper has more recently devoted about a

twelvemonth to the exploration of the Andes in South America, and has succeeded in reaching their highest summits. In his lecture delivered before Easter to the members of the Alpine Club on the ascents of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi, he stated that he took with him from home two well-known Swiss guides, Jean Antoine Carrel and Louis Carrel, from the Val Tournanche. The height of Chimborazo, which he ascended first, was about 20,000 feet; and up to that time no one, so far as he could learn, had ascended higher than from 17,000 to 18,000 feet. He had to provide his own food, about two tons of the most portable condensed provisions being sent out in tins for the expedition. His ascent of the mountain began on Dec. 23, 1879. The first camp being pitched about 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea, they afterwards ascended to a height of 16,500 ft., where they placed provisions enough for three weeks and fuel enough for several days, water being obtained by melting snow. At that height he became feeble



NATIVE LOOM AT MANGANYA, EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

and feverish, and was unable to satisfy the craving for drink, added to which he had a bad headache and much gasping when he was swallowing liquid. Under these circumstances he used with great benefit chlorate of potash, which he had obtained by the advice of Dr. Marcet before starting. The camp was near a rock of trachyte, which rose to about 18,800 ft., there being on the east of the ridge a conspicuous glacier, entirely fed by the ice which fell from above. When they occupied a new camping place, about 17,400 ft. high, his state improved. On Jan. 2, 1880, an attempt was made to reach the summit, but owing to an intensely cold wind they were obliged to hasten back to the camp. Afterwards, encouraged by fine weather and continuous sunshine, they made another attempt. Having at length reached what seemed to be the top, about a quarter to four in the afternoon, they had the mortification of finding that it was lower than another elevation. There was then no help for it but to make for the highest point, and they arrived upon it standing up like men, instead of grovelling as they had been doing for five hours like beasts. The wind was blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour from the north-east, and driving the snow before it, and they were all cold, wet, and hungry. The temperature was there 21 deg. Fahrenheit, which on being worked out gave a height at the summit of Chimborazo of 20,545 ft. They descended as hastily as they could to the camp before darkness made descent impossible, and they got back at nine p.m., having been out sixteen hours, and on foot the whole time. Altogether, he spent seventeen days on Chimborazo at 15,000 ft. of altitude, 16,500 ft., and 17,300 ft., and went up three times as high as 18,500 ft., and when he quitted the mountain all trace of mountain sickness had disappeared. Mr. Whymper also described the ascent of Cotopaxi, and said that it was impossible to conceive a more amazing spectacle than that vast crater presented, illuminated as it was below with ruddy subterranean fires and above by a brilliant moon. The height of it was 19,550 ft., and the camp was 130 ft. below. They remained there twenty-six consecutive hours. He described a second ascent which he made on Chimborazo nearly five months later, and the height, as tested in the same manner as before, was in this instance found to be 20,489 ft., being 56 ft. less than on the previous occasion, the mean height of the two being 20,517 ft.

EXAMINATION SCHOOLS, OXFORD.

The buildings for the New Examination Schools of the University in the High-street of Oxford are now approaching completion. They are to supersede those which occupy the ground floor of the same building in which the Bodleian Library is contained. The rapid growth of the library had made it impossible that it should any longer share the same building with the schools, which were themselves in want of more space. The whole of that building will for the future be devoted to the purposes of the Bodleian; and all the examinations of the University will be conducted in the new schools.

The new building, of which we give an illustration, is designed by Mr. T. G. Jackson, architect, of Devereux Chambers, Temple. It occupies a site between High-street, King-street, and Merton-street. The principal entrance is from High-street, into a large hall with a lofty oak roof and a gallery along one side. Behind the block containing the hall is a large building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, open to the east, in which are the examination rooms proper. The ground floor is occupied by ten schools for viva voce examinations, and several smaller rooms for the use of examiners; all of which face inward to the quadrangle, for the sake of quiet, and are surrounded by a corridor of communication. The upper floor contains two other viva voce schools and some rooms for examiners; but is principally occupied by a suite of spacious halls, 34 ft. wide and 27 ft. high, communicating with one another through two ante-rooms at the head of the two principal staircases. These halls are for the examinations on paper, and will accommodate more than 500 candidates at single tables, with an allowance of 25 square feet of floor space to each. As the building will be used, not only for examinations, but for grand receptions and on other public occasions, these rooms are handsomely finished with oak panelling and carved door cases, and the ceilings are decorated with moulded plaster-work. The principal ante-room and the staircase leading to it will have columns and arches of marble, and the whole of the corridors will be paved with squares of black and white marble.

The style of the building is that earliest form of the English Renaissance in which the spirit of Gothic art still supplied the main motive, though the forms of classic architecture were freely imported into it. The decorative sculpture, however, is based more directly on that of the Italian Renaissance than on that of the corresponding English work, which was often coarsely executed and rudely designed, constituting, in fact, the weak point of the style.

The building has been in progress nearly five years, and will probably be completed before the end of the present year, even if it be not ready in time for the public examinations in November.

A NATIVE AFRICAN LOOM.

Our illustration of the employment of female weavers at Manganya is from a sketch by Mr. H. B. Thelwall, who accompanied one of the earlier missions from the Lower Zambesi up the Shiré river towards Lake Nyassa, previously to the foundation of the Livingstonia missionary station at the south end of that Lake. The native tribes of this region are considerably more advanced in some of the useful arts than those residing farther to the south and to the west of them; but the industrial occupations, both of agriculture and of manufacture, except that of working in metal, are generally confined to the women. In Dr. Emil Holub's recently-published narrative of "Seven Years in South Africa," he describes the manners and customs of the Marutse and Mapunda people, dwelling north of the Zambesi, whose women are dressed in aprons and petticoats of roughly tanned leather. But he says, "The eastern vassal tribes, who grow cotton, make pieces of calico of all sizes, from handkerchiefs to sheets. The smaller pieces are used for men's aprons, and the larger, which are one or two yards wide, and from one and a half to two and a half yards long, are used for domestic purposes; their narrower ends are all finished off with fringes, varying from four to sixteen inches in length. The Mashonas weave similar articles of clothing, but employ bast for the material, instead of cotton." Again, in another place, he says, "The handkerchiefs and sheets that I have mentioned must rank among the best specimens of the industrial skill of the country; without being in any degree coarse, the texture is substantial, and dark stripes are often woven with very good effect upon a lighter ground."

Permission has again been given to Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, of Bagshot, to hold a display of their rhododendrons in the gardens of Cadogan-place, and we understand the exhibition will be on view throughout the month of June.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the exception of the Payne Stakes, which, though only established last season, promises to be a very important race, there was no event of any great interest at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting last week. Yet the running had an important bearing on the future, and the way seems still further cleared for Peregrine to secure the double event, for which so many winners of the Two Thousand have striven in vain. Tunis broke down hopelessly in the Payne Stakes, and, as his stable companion Brag, who has long been a comparative cripple, was ignominiously beaten in a trial during the week, both have been scratched, and Mr. Rothschild's chance of securing a second Derby is gone for this season. Then Scobell put himself quite out of court, for, though he ran a little better than in the Guineas, it was so plain that he cannot act down hill, that the steep descent from Tattenham Corner must be fatal to him. Tristan also ran very moderately; indeed, what can be the use of entertaining the chances of any animal that finished behind such a moderate pair as Monarch and the colt by Reverberation—Auchinleck. The former, who, by-the-way, is not engaged in the Derby, was well tried before the Craven week, but, after failing to get a place in the Craven Stakes, was well beaten by third-raters like Skipetar and Dougal, and the Auchinleck colt failed to win a small handicap with the bottom weight, though it is only fair to say that Covey seemed quite incapable of riding him, and he ran very differently in the hands of Goater. As is invariably the case at this meeting, the two-year-olds played the chief part, and the best of them was undoubtedly Incognita, a beautiful filly by Winslow—Zelle, who ran for the first time, and cut down Convert in rare style. She was certainly in receipt of 8 lb. from him, but appeared to have nearly that amount of weight in hand, and she and Comely are a capital advertisement for Winslow, who is sure of plenty of patronage next season. Belle Lurette once more cut up badly; for, after appearing to have her race in hand, she swerved about and allowed Brosley to get up and beat her by a head. She has sadly belied the promise of her Lincoln performance, and appears unable to stay more than half a mile in anything like good company. Purple and Scarlet, a son of Blue Gown and Curacao, placed the Breeders' Plate to Mr. Walker's credit, and the highly-bred Marquesa won his first race for the young Duke of Portland; while the uncertain Isabel cut up wretchedly, and could never make Lady Emily gallop. Turning to the older horses, we note that Elf King suddenly recovered his form in the most remarkable manner, and fairly ran away with the Spring Handicap; and Lord Sidmouth, in spite of being fairly run off his legs last year, has grown into a very nice colt, and took a couple of races in the easiest possible style. There was quite a little crowd assembled to see Robert the Devil go through the performance of walking over for the Rosebery Plate, and the great horse received a hearty cheer as he cantered by with Rossiter on his back. He has thickened considerably and improved in every way since last year, so his promised meeting with Bend Or in the Epsom Gold Cup ought to prove a wonderful attraction.

There was a very fair attendance at Lewes at the end of the week, though the racing did not soar beyond the regions of plating; and this week the most important events have taken place at York and Bath. At the former place, a field of seven ran for the Great Northern Handicap, in which Blackthorn (6 st. 9 lb.) was heavily backed, and had every chance of making up for his poor display in the Chester Cup. He ran better than on the Roodee, but was easily beaten by Madame du Barry (9 st.), who seems to have recovered her best form, and won very easily. The Pretender—Minaret filly took a race on each day, and her sire generally has two or three useful representatives, though he cannot claim one of really high class. The racing was fairly interesting at Bath, where there seems to have been a fair amount of rain lately, and the course was consequently in capital order. Geheimnis won the Thirtieth Biennial Stakes for Tom Cannon, and the Lady Rosebery filly had no difficulty in carrying off the Juvenile Stakes, though a 10 lb. pull in the weights enabled the filly by Craig Millar—Gentle Mary filly to beat her by a head for the Weston Stakes. Friar Rush won a Welter Handicap on Tuesday, and the penalty thus incurred did not prevent him from following up this success in the Somersetshire Stakes, Maidment, who does not get much riding nowadays, being in the saddle on each occasion.

We need hardly tell our readers that the Derby will be decided on Wednesday next. The general collapse that has taken place amongst our three-year-olds will render it less interesting than usual, and it is difficult to make up a list of twenty starters. Perhaps, however, the following may not be far from the mark:—Peregrine (Webb), St. Louis (Fordham), Cameliard (Snowden), Geologist (Cannon), Sir Charles (Glover), Iroquois (Archer), Don Fulano (Wood), Fortissimo (Morbey), Great Carle (Morgan), Scobell (Rossiter), Town Moor (Lemaire), Limestone (T. Chaloner), and Tristan. To these may be added Barrett, Passaic, Cumberland, Culloden, Leon, and Ishmael, though two or three of these must be considered as doubtful runners. There can be no question that the Americans have a good chance of success; and, unless Peregrine can do successful battle for us, the greatest prize of the year will probably go across the Atlantic. The field for the Oaks will also be a small one, and the race really looks only a question of health for Thebais.

The cricket season has now fairly begun, and the first county match which has been played in London was that between Middlesex and Surrey, which was begun at Lord's on Monday. The first innings gave promise of a close contest, but in the second the Surrey team entirely collapsed, and were beaten by ten wickets. Mr. A. J. Webbe (57) made the highest score on either side, and Burton and Mr. Ford bowled very well for the winners. Last week Yorkshire beat Cambridge University by eight wickets. The scoring was high on both sides; but there can be no doubt that the University men are weak in bowling, and, as the Oxonians have a very strong batting team, the light blues will not have matters all their own way this year when the two elevens meet at Lord's.

The presidency of the Cambridge University Boating Club has been conferred on Mr. E. Lambert, Pembroke College, in succession to Mr. Watson Taylor, resigned.

The eighth annual gathering of bicyclists took place at Hampton Court on Saturday last. It was computed that something like 2500 riders took part in the procession, and, thanks to the beautiful weather, there was an enormous gathering of spectators. The annual contest between Cambridge University and London was brought off at Cambridge on the same day. The Londoners won the Four Miles; but the One Mile and Fifteen Miles went to representatives of the University, who thus won two events out of three.

L. E. Myers, the famous American amateur runner, sailed from New York on the 21st. inst., and will run for the first time in this country at the June meeting of the London Athletic Club at Stamford-bridge.

NOVELS.

Wholesome sentiments and sound sense, unless, perhaps, when philological matters are discussed, are distinguishing characteristics of *Luck*, by Charles Mackay (W. H. Allen and Co.), and are sufficient to redeem the three volumes from the charge of flimsiness which is frequently brought by highly superior persons against writers of novels and the novels themselves. Of romance, nevertheless, there is enough to satisfy all reasonable requirements, even if the veil of mystery with which it appears to be considered always expedient to cover up the romantic portion of a story be more than usually transparent. General opinion will probably favour the proposition that the main interest and the chief beauties of the story lie, as is so often the case with the greatest masters of fiction, in what may be called a small tributary stream rather than in the full current of the narrative; that there is more to please the mind and touch the heart in the episodic love-tale concerning the Baronet's son and the farrier's daughter than in the technically more important and more elaborate drama in which the hero and heroine, properly so called, play the leading parts. The author professes to tell "a story of our times;" and, in fact, he gives the date of 1869 for the commencement of his tale, so that the life he describes and the incidents he introduces, as well as the comments he makes, are such as nearly all his readers, save the most juvenile, can estimate by the standard of their own experience, memory, and judgment. And to be able to do so is a great advantage from more than one point of view. In the present instance, it will most likely be generally acknowledged that the portraits drawn, the situations described, the events recorded, the observations made, are, for the most part, lifelike, accurate, and just. Something there may be of a discontented, splenetic manner; but, on the other hand, there is not a little of true humanity and of genuine humour. One trifling error must be noticed, as the author has gone out of his way to deal with the Derby of 1870: Macgregor stood at odds on for that race, not at 9 to 4 against him. This is a very insignificant item, no doubt; but, if you go out of your way to mention a particular fact, you should be the more careful to have it quite right. On another point it may be permissible to hint just a doubt: fashionable ladies, nobody would deny, expect a "quid pro quo" for the services they are able to render to the wealthy unfashionable, but Lady Augusta Pippins is surely described in a style of some exaggeration.

Worshippers of the golden calf will derive immense gratification from the three volumes entitled *Ayala's Angel*, by Anthony Trollope (Chapman and Hall), for the whole story is positively redolent of money. Income, to judge from the novel, is the be-all and end-all of human existence. And so, perhaps, it is with the majority of us; but there was a time when it seemed to be the province of the novelist to waft us away to a happy land where income was of no consequence. In the novel under consideration, however, pounds, shillings, and pence, or questions involving some consideration of them, crop up at almost every page. We are introduced at the beginning to two pretty penniless girls, who have been suddenly left fatherless and motherless upon the world, and the novelist sets seriously to work to find for each of them an income. That is, of course, a husband with an income. And he performs his task with a perfectly marvellous amount of circumstantiality and minute detail. That he gives us a most truthful representation of life, as it is led by extremely commonplace members of the comfortable classes, scarcely admits of a doubt; whether such a representation, extended through three long volumes, can be regarded as anything more than weariness to the flesh, depends entirely upon the sort of reader who takes up the novel. One will read it with avidity from the first page to the last, another will find half a volume about as much as the patience of Job can bear. Not a noble thought, not a striking incident, not a scrap of plot, worthy of the name, is to be found, if it be not rash to make such an assertion, throughout the story. And yet the story has the singular charm of undeniable reality, as regards the sayings, and doings, and correspondence of the various personages; and the style of writing is pleasant, chatty, sprightly, amusing; though the tone may awaken reminiscences of Houndsditch. So far as the title is concerned, the whole tale may be told in a few words. Ayala, one of the pretty sisters, is sufficiently romantic, though she is particularly susceptible to the beauty of riches, to reject three tolerably wealthy suitors, if not more, because they do not come up to her idea of the "angel" she expects to come some day and claim her hand; but, after a little dancing, and a little hunting, and a great deal of pressure, including three distinct offers made by the same worthy gentleman, she accepts one of the three, that same worthy gentleman, for no earthly reason that did not exist at the time of her second refusal. But then she has "little tricks and graces;" and it is quite true to life that the worthiest gentleman, especially if he have red hair and a large mouth, cannot expect to be accepted under fewer than three offers by a little chit who has "tricks and graces," doesn't know her own mind, and, out of sheer petulance and perversity says "no, never," when she would like to say "yes, for ever." This is really the whole matter, so far as the titular heroine is concerned; and the three volumes are filled, as full as ever egg was of meat, by dragging in several other love-stories, some of which, however excellent in themselves, have about as much connection with Ayala and her "angel" as the isthmus of Panama with the isthmus of Suez. At the same time, each of these supererogatory stories exhibits all those qualities and gifts, especially of minute description and profound regard for what may be termed pecuniarities, which have earned for the author the character of an eminently practical writer of fiction. He certainly allows the two orphan sisters to display a romantic spirit; but they cannot be said to "lose anything by it."

Liveliness and brevity are excellent qualities for a novel to possess, and they are characteristic of the three volumes entitled *In Luck's Way*: by Byron Webber (Tinsley Brothers), in which the author of "Pigskin and Willow" has intermingled love-making and horse-racing without giving undue preponderance to either. Indeed the "horsey" reader will probably regret that there are not more scenes of horse-racing, training, and the like, with all the accessory cheating, intrigue, and double-dealing, leavened, however, by some lumps of honesty and honour. The conduct of the honest and grateful jockey, who, though an invalid, insists upon riding at the risk of his life and wins a race of importance for his party, is quite heroic; and the circumstances are described with considerable pathos as well as spirit. The best parts of the novel, however, are those in which the dialect of the Channel Islands is most amusingly pressed into service; and those parts are among the least "horsey." No deep study of human nature must be expected in the story, nor has the author laid himself out to concoct an intricate plot or to pile up startling incidents; he has simply devised a straightforward tale, and told it in a straightforward and, at the same time, sprightly manner. And the tale may be briefly summed up as an account of how an American, of English origin, inherited an English estate, kept and ran racehorses in England,

became acquainted by experience with the rascalities of the turf, managed to keep his own hands clean, escaped from the trammels of a handsome and "sporting" young woman, and was lucky enough to find himself "landed" in the arms of a very charming wife. That is about all.

Originality, if singularity would not be the more correct term, must be allowed to distinguish the main conception worked out in *The Two Dreamers*, by John Saunders (Chapman and Hall); and each of the three volumes is lit up in parts by flashes of the author's acknowledged power both of imagination and of literary execution. It is to be feared, however, that neither the characters nor the plot will have much interest for the majority of readers; and, what is more, the story rests upon a foundation of a very shaky description, if the essential strength of a novel be correctly supposed to lie in faithful representation of human nature and in some probable, or at any rate intelligible, if exceptional, theory of life. Such a representation and such a theory cannot be said in the present instance to be presented with any distinctness. The behaviour of the mother who abandons, rejects, and tries to murder her son, of the son who devises a diabolical plan for ruining and exposing his mother, and of the by no means blameless or estimable lady who adjoins the son with her dying breath, so to speak (for she really writes), to take vengeance on his mother for the wrong done both to him and to his dead father, is likely to strike many readers as not only out of keeping with the ways of mankind, but also as incomprehensible from the point of view of utility, and equally revolting to human sentiment and to common sense. Nor is it easy to see how the partly vindictive and partly magnanimous son could have supposed that he was prompted to his course of action not only by friends but "by his own soul, and by God!" It might have been true, as regards "his own soul;" but novelists have a way of making the Almighty, or

of representing their characters as making the Almighty, responsible for conduct which there is excellent reason to believe is altogether opposed to His commandments, and there is something so grotesquely repulsive as to be ludicrous, if it were not so shocking, in the picture drawn of the murderous mother and the son who detected her in the very act of murdering him coming together on the most affectionate and confidential terms, and "living happily ever after" under the same roof. There can hardly be any necessity for pointing out how mischievous is this light method of dealing with the most atrocious and unnatural breaches of Divine and human law; nothing can be of much worse tendency than constructive palliation of the foulest crime. Of course the author intended nothing of the kind; and there can be no harm in wishing that he may have hosts of readers who will admire what is admirable in his novel and be wholly unaffected by what is not.

In these days of the Irish Land League and revived Fenian agitation, when there are so many of whom it is to be hoped that they are not Ireland's True Sons, we are glad enough to hear of *Ireland's True Daughter*. This is a story in three volumes (Remington and Co.) by a lady author who calls herself "Marcellina," and who shows considerable spirit and talent. Marion Burke is the name of the good and generous heroine, who is not a mere girl, but a woman of thirty years, though "she did not look more than four and twenty." The lady described in this refreshing and promising manner proves really one of the most agreeable personages to be met with in recent fiction. She is the only child of the squire of Danesfield Manor, near Galway, who is not very rich; but his wealthy neighbour and intimate friend, Sir James Travers, a benevolent and studious old bachelor, has conceived a strong affection for Marion, and we sympathise with this good man's disappointment when she declines to become his wife. Like the ordinary

young lady of modern domestic romance, she has a contrasted couple of lovers; the bad one is George Lionel, and much too bad, in our judgment, to be introduced in this story. He is hideously wicked, and his crimes are eventually punished by a ghastly death and ignominious self-exposure. The good and noble lover, Harry Staunton, who won the true heart of Marion in his early boyhood, has been in New Zealand, but has come home to take the modest post of clerk in a London bank. There is an acute crisis of jealousy, spite, and malignant revenge on the part of Lionel, prompting him to commit the enormities just alluded to; but Marion and all the good people at Danesfield keep their friendship for honest Harry, whose character is finally cleared; and the deserving persons are made happy for the rest of their lives. In spite of some highly improbable incidents, this tale is worthy of consideration for its healthy moral tone, and the vivacity of its style, in certain passages, has a gently stimulating effect. It is dedicated, by permission, to Mr. Gladstone, who may perhaps accept such a compliment from Ireland's true daughters, as a set-off against the vituperation he has received from ladies of the Land League persuasion.

Of all honoured names in the domain of wholesome fiction there is scarcely any more honoured than that of Berthold Auerbach; and it is almost sufficient recommendation of the pretty little volume entitled *Brigitte* (Leipzig: Bernard Tauchnitz; London: Sampson Low and Co.) to say that the tale, translated from the German by Clara Bell, was written by him. It may be added, however, that it is well worth while, and it will take but a very little while, to read how Brigitte thought she had blinded the wicked captain, and how she seemed to her husband to be rightfully called "the Princess of Schlehenhoff." The story is very smoothly translated, so that the reading is as easy as the matter is agreeable and refreshing.

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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

THE CURATE.

I was travelling from London to Brighton; my sole companion in the car was a young gentleman who could at once be recognised as a Ritualist, a Priest, and a member of the "E. C. W.," or some other equally edifying society. He wore a crucifix, suspended from his watch-chain, and his attire consisted of a black suit, which would have sent Brummel into a fit—so long and queerly cut was the coat, so high the waistcoat. In the latter there was no room left for shirt-front, or even for white tie. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* The dog-collar which rose above the black cloth was of spotless purity, and the grey gloves which the young ecclesiastic allowed himself—his only deviation from strict black and white—seemed to have been purchased of Jouvin that very morning, so well did they fit and so unclouded was their hue.

The cloth, too, of that hopelessly-made coat was of the finest, and I soon remarked that my companion's boots were patent-leathers. The crucifix was of gold, suspended from the bar of a gold chain of solid and artistic workmanship.

He looked so odd a fish that as soon as we were off I began to think how I could manage to get into conversation with him: but it was he who began. "Do you object to smoking, Sir?"—"Not at all." His was the question, mine the (untruthful) reply. He had already produced a cigar-case in russian leather, with a monogram in gold letters, surmounted by a coronet.

Though I don't like tobacco, I must acknowledge that rarely did a cigar breathe less unfragrant odours than that which was being smoked by the Rev. George Wildair, for such was his name. In fact, everything about his outward appearance and adjuncts—save the cut of the coat, but then he was a parson—spoke the prosperous English gentleman of the last quarter of our century, with a well-filled purse and an empty head.

We were soon fast friends of fifteen minutes' standing, and I learnt all about him. George Wildair was fifth son of a Norfolk Baronet, of limited means and a large family. They were also Counts of the kingdom of Portugal—hence the coronet on the cigar-case. I fancy a former Wildair had earned the gratitude of Dom Pedro XXIV. by consenting to espouse one of that Monarch's wards: nor had his Majesty proved ungrateful.

People who belong to the recognised titular nobility of two countries have generally a good deal to say for themselves. So, naturally, the Wildairs were intensely proud of their honours, especially the Continental; and George had inherited from his Catholic great-grandmother a tendency to the Romish view of things in general. At the same time, as he grew up from being a pretty boy to be a handsome young man, with curling hair and a silky moustache, he became more and more convinced that it could be no true Church which forbade any of its sons to enter upon the holy estate of matrimony. On all other points George agreed with Rome. The pomp of her ceremonial worship appealed at once to the spiritual and sensual elements, which were about equally mingled in his nature. The *Ave Maria Stella* touched his heart, which was tender and not altogether wanting in lofty impulses; the



"Do you object to smoking, Sir?"



"Even Mrs. Goodhart, the Vicar's wife, says with a sigh to her thirty-year old daughter, Amy, 'I've no patience with Mr. Wildair he is such a muff.' And Amy sighs too."

lighted candles on the altar pleased his somewhat childish fancy; while the perfume of the incense was grateful to his nostrils.

Meanwhile he had taken things easily at Cambridge, had run £800 into debt, and had come out seventeenth Junior Optime in the Tripos. "He had never had a taste for mathematics," he explained, which meant that he had never taken the trouble to learn them. Still he did know something of Shakspeare and Scott, and even of Dante (through Cary's version); nor had his debts been utterly ignoble—the bookseller's bill amounting to £150 of the whole sum. George's worst faults were that he hated trouble, work, cold mutton, dingy rooms, composite candles—in short, that, to be a happy as well as useful member of society, he required a comfortable income. And this he had not. Sir Wilful Wildair, having in his youth committed every sin except those that the law punishes, and having fooled away much of the property not strictly entailed, was doing his best to amend by an old age of thrift and strict severity in all dealings with his own family. While George was at Cambridge he received an allowance of £200 a year: when named curate at £100 a year, the paternal allowance to him was reduced by that sum. Had not a kindly aunt intervened, it is difficult to conjecture what would have happened to George, who had no idea of denying himself anything. Probably he would have gone to the bad in one of the usual ways. Lady Rachel Macbairn helped him for a year or two; then died, leaving her nephew an annuity of £500—just enough to enable George to live comfortably as a bachelor. It was an unfortunate bequest—too much for mischief, and too little (in his hands) for good.

Unless another aunt leaves him more, I fear George will scarcely conquer Fortune. Still, he manages to lead an outwardly respectable life, has paid most of his College ticks, and is a favourite of the Vicar under whom he serves. High Church ladies, too, approve of him, though not so much as might be fancied. George is weak; and women soon discover that failing, which is one that they rarely pass over. Even Mrs. Goodhart, the Vicar's wife, says with a sigh to her thirty-year old daughter, Amy, "I've no patience with Mr. Wildair; he is such a muff." And Amy sighs too.

In truth, the man's conscience—perhaps but a fitful, hysteric thing at best—torments him for his backslidings. It is not strong enough to prevent him from muddling away his life; but it is sufficiently restless to make him suffer for doing so. At times, therefore, it will so goad him that he may be seen buckling to his parish work and doing something like his duty for a brief season. He will then walk the rounds all day with high-souled Frank Strongitharm, his fellow-worker in the same vineyard; or seek to do good unostentatiously with the Reverend Septimus Godwin, their colleague in a neighbouring district. He will attend to the Sunday schools and hear flocks of poor children, not too quick-witted, their catechism, in a patient spirit; or he will carry the last and greatest consolation of all to the sick and dying in miserable, overcrowded alleys, and in fever hospitals. But these spasms of benevolence and good works never last long; and really Mr. Wildair's most congenial element can only be found at the tea-tables of select companies of spinsters on the wane, who regard him as an oracle on vestments.

There are minutes, though they are minutes only, when George Wildair rises to the full stature with which the celestial powers endowed him. He does not practise what he preaches, and yet he does believe what he professes. As he reads the Communion Service, you understand that the man's speech quivers with emotion, that he is (for the few minutes) a true priest, ministering in the Holy of Holies. He will argue earnestly, too, with unbelievers; and at one time men who had heard him telling stories more witty than wise, at hours commonly devoted to rest, were wont to chaff George Wildair, and playfully address him as "you old humbug"—words which would make him sulky in company, and melancholy when he thought over them alone. Now, no one chaffs him to his face. He is simply accepted by the society in which he moves as a new example of an old type—Dick Steele in a cassock. Men rather like him, for he is a pleasant fellow, and becomes gentler tempered every year. They know, too, that if he ever had ten pounds to spare, he would willingly lend five to the first comer with a tale of distress. Women are kind to him, with that most cruel of kindness which leaves nothing to hope. And as he can hope nothing from himself, nor from the faith which it is too hard to him to exercise in its essential points of self-denial and active exertion, some find it difficult to understand why George Wildair was created. Not for his own happiness; not for the help of others. For what, then? Possibly to give Amy Goodhart a chance of doing the noblest work that can fall to a woman's lot. Nor, if Amy is wise, will she shrink from the task, difficult as it is. George is grown very humble now, and dreams no longer of young heiresses or other rare birds like to black swans. He would make a docile husband under an absolute government; and it is said that ladies love to rule their household with a firm hand.

OUT WITH THE YEOMANRY.

The organisation of this respectable branch of the auxiliary military forces has occasionally been criticised, with a view to the improvement and consolidation of the system. But it is generally acknowledged that the class of men from whom it is raised are inferior to none of our citizen soldiery in personal qualities, and that they could render valuable service in the remotely improbable case of a foreign invasion of our country. In many of the English shires, their annual turn-out for field exercise and practical instruction, under the command of officers who are not the least popular and useful of country gentlemen, is an occasion of much local interest. The lively sketches that fill one of our pages this week represent various incidents of the march, the muster, and the field manoeuvres, which are characteristic of this feature in provincial society. The Yeomanry Cavalry, as well as the Infantry Militia, are distributed between the several Military Divisions of the United Kingdom; the Berks Yeomanry, for instance, which has its head-quarters at Hungerford, being attached to the Aldershot Division, where it is associated with six regiments of the Line and three batteries of the Royal Artillery, and with a company of the Royal Engineers. In like manner, the Middlesex Yeomanry, who muster at Uxbridge, form part of the Third Division, at Dorking; while the West Kent Yeomanry belong to the Gravesend Military Division. They would immediately find their allotted place in case of need for the mobilisation of the forces at home, each Division under the command of its own General, with a complete and efficient Staff; and we may feel quite sure that, whenever the threatened "Battle of Dorking" is to be fought in good earnest, the Yeomanry Cavalry will be ready to do their duty, as well as any of the Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Serjeant Simon, M.P., on Sunday distributed the prizes gained by the successful students attending the Jewish Schools at Stepney-green.

PEEL, ISLE OF MAN.

On the west coast of the Isle of Man, within sight of the mountains of Ireland, is the little fishery town of Peel, which has a population of less than four thousand. They live by herrings, for the capture of which, as was stated in a former notice, two hundred first-class boats, manned by sixteen hundred men and boys, are employed in Peel Bay every season, besides many from other Manx, Welsh, Cornish, and Irish ports. The town, and all the buildings in this neighbourhood, are of a picturesque material, the Old Red Sandstone, a rock which abounds in this district. On a small rocky islet, named after St. Patrick, separated from the shore by a narrow creek, but which is crossed by a solid causeway, forming a break-water for Peel harbour, stand the extensive ruins of Peel Castle, shown in one of our Artist's Sketches. Within the Castle precincts, which occupy about five acres, are the remains of St. German's Cathedral, which also find place among our Illustrations.

This ancient Cathedral church was dedicated to St. German, first Bishop of Man, a disciple and friend of St. Patrick, the Celtic Apostle of Ireland. It was rebuilt in 1245 by Bishop Simon, who was buried here, as were the succeeding Bishops until 1663. The edifice was not very large, nor of remarkably fine architecture, but this is what might be expected from the comparative poverty of the See. Its shape is cruciform, 110 ft. long, by 70 ft. wide at the transepts, with a tower 68 ft. high, and a belfry above; the roof has long been gone. The small crypt is like a vaulted dungeon, and was, in fact, used as a prison, not only by the ecclesiastical authorities, but likewise by the Governors of the Isle of Man. Thomas, Earl of Warwick, for rebellion against King Richard II., was confined here in 1397; and, in 1446, Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, wife to Duke Humphrey, who was uncle of King Henry VI., and Lord Protector during the minority of his nephew. Dame Eleanor was accused, with one of the Duke's chaplains and the famous witch, Margery Jourdain, of practising sorcery to destroy the life of the young King. Shakspeare introduces this lady, in the "Second Part of King Henry VI.," with her accomplices, Hume, Bolingbroke, Southwell, and the aforesaid Margery, busy at their infernal machinations. She was convicted of the supposed crime, and was, after three days' penance, delivered to the custody of Sir John Stanley in the Isle of Man for imprisonment during the rest of her life, which lasted fourteen years.

Besides St. German's Cathedral, this small islet of Peel contains an Irish Round Tower, and the remains of an extremely ancient chapel, said to have been erected here by St. Patrick himself in the fifth century.

The Castle was built, apparently, in the early part of the fifteenth century, and was finished by Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry VII. An embattled wall, 4 ft. thick, with several towers, incloses nearly the whole space of the islet; but it cannot have been a place of great strength, as it is commanded by the neighbouring hill. Sir Walter Scott's romantic story, "Peveril of the Peak," will have made this place interesting to many readers of fiction. Fenella's tower, and the exact part of the Castle walls from which she escaped by a ladder to join the hero of the story, may be identified by the visitor's fancy.

Our Artist's Sketches further include some of the Peel fishing-boats, and portraits of the men and women concerned in that occupation, which yields an average profit of £70,000 yearly to the people of this town.

MOZAMBIQUE AND MADAGASCAR.

We are indebted to Mr. J. N. Stone, Staff-Surgeon R.N., for several sketches of scenes and figures observed during the visit of H.M.S. Ruby, corvette, under the command of Captain C. E. Foot, to the coast of the Mozambique Channel and to the Island of Madagascar, in October last year. Captain Foot, with a party of officers and seamen of the Ruby, landed at Morondova, on the south-western shore of the island, and went up to Mohabo, a town eighty miles inland, the capital of the province of Menabe, to visit the Hova Governor of that province. The Hovas are the ruling nation of Madagascar, and the Sakalaves are a subject race, inhabiting the western districts.

The central figure of our three Illustrations is that of an important Hova official, the "Beach Governor" at Morondova. He wore a very tall opera hat, a stiffly starched shirt, with its tails standing out over the trousers, and white linen scarf over the left shoulder. This personage may be taken as a type of the comparatively civilised Hova, one of the governing race, who affects a European tone. The other two are Sakalaves, members of the subject race. They are constables or policemen told off by the chiefs to attend white traders, to protect their goods and establishments. One of them shows a convenient method of carrying the flint musket and assegai, the one weapon balancing the other over the shoulder. There was another member of the force whose sole garment was a sort of plaid kilt. Their hair is made up into curious tufts.

The other Illustration shows the fort of St. Sebastian at Mozambique, an important Portuguese stronghold, about two miles off the East African coast in the Mozambique Channel. The town of that name is built on a small island of coral formation, and the population is about 7000. The fort is at one extremity: it was built in 1508, and, though showing signs of age, is still serviceable, and is garrisoned by about 250 troops. The guns are all old and honeycombed; and inside the fort are to be seen piles of stone shot, symmetrically cut. There are a couple of interesting old brass mortars. This place is now used as a penal settlement.

ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.

The opening of the new Fitzroy Bridge, at Rockhampton, on New-Year's Day, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. Rockhampton, on the eastern seacoast of Australia, at the mouth of the river Fitzroy in Port Curtis, is situated nearly under the line of the Tropic of Capricorn, being in latitude 23 deg. south of the Equator. It is 450 miles north of Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, and had, in 1871, a population of 5500, which is likely to have been very much increased, if not doubled, by the present year. A rich mining district lies behind this town, and it has a railway 200 miles long into the interior, towards the Barcoo.

The new suspension bridge at Rockhampton, which has been constructed, so far as we can understand, jointly by the Municipal Council of that town and by the Divisional Board of the Gogango District, on the other side of the river, is a fine work of its kind. It was designed, and the work superintended, by Mr. Frederick Byerley, civil engineer, of Queensland. The length of the bridge is 1104 ft., divided into four river spans of 232 ft. each, and two land spans of 88 ft. each. There are five pairs of iron columns, 86 ft. high from the central bed of the river, but immersed at depths of from 11 ft. to 21 ft. These support the chains of each span, which are of wrought iron in sevenfold links, 6 in. by 1½ in. thick, having

a strength of 13½ tons per square inch; and the strength of the whole chain is equivalent to a weight of 1350 tons. The chains pass over the top of the piers, and are anchored in brickwork 24 ft. underground, on each bank of the river, but 58 ft. from the face of the abutments. The roadway, having a clear width of 20 ft., is of stout wood, laid upon joists, bearers, and transoms hung to the chains by suspension-rods. It is estimated to bear a moving load of 261 tons. Each end of the bridge is finished with wing walls of masonry. The octagonal capitals of the columns terminate in battlements, which have an ornamental effect. Our Illustration is from a photograph by Messrs. Wilder and Bennett, of Rockhampton.

The opening ceremony was attended by the Mayor and Aldermen of Rockhampton, the Chairman and members of the Divisional Board, and several members of the Legislative Assembly. They formed a procession, with several carriages, accompanied by the band of the local Volunteer Corps, and by the Orders of Foresters and Odd Fellows, and other Friendly Societies. Speeches were made by the Mayor, Mr. J. Ferguson, and the Chairman of the Board, Mr. H. Jones, and the bridge was duly "christened;" the approach was also named Fitzroy-avenue. A luncheon at the Criterion Hotel terminated the proceedings.

NEW CHURCH AT AUCKLAND.

The town or city of Auckland, in the North Island of New Zealand, formerly the capital of that colony, is well known to many of our military and naval officers stationed there some years ago, as well as to the colonists. The new church of the Holy Sepulchre, in Kyber Pass Road, of which we give an Illustration, is to supersede a temporary building called by that name, which Bishop Selwyn opened in August, 1857. The population in the neighbourhood has, of course, greatly increased; and the parishioners, having bought the site at a cost of £1300, are making an effort, with the Incumbent, the Rev. B. T. Dudley, formerly a member of the Melanesian Mission, to raise funds to complete this building. Its cost will be £3800, of which they have £1600 in hand, and have borrowed £1300, leaving £900 to be subscribed. The building will be the largest, and one of the handsomest, in Auckland; its foundations are of cemented brick, but the superstructure is of Kauri pine timber, which is very durable. Its length is 131 ft.; width across transepts, 70 ft.; width of nave and aisles, 53 ft.; interior height, 52 ft.; the tower and spire, 125 ft. high. There will be full accommodation for 680 adult persons, but a congregation of 800 can find room if needed. The Incumbent asks friends in England for pecuniary contributions, to be paid to the credit of this church, at the Bank of New Zealand, London.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

RESEARCHES ON THE NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., began his fourth lecture on Thursday, the 17th inst., with additional remarks on the action of the electric discharge in the atmospheric air in the production of ozone, nitric acid, and the peroxide of hydrogen, illustrated by experiments. He alluded to the great density of ozone, and the consequent facility of its liquefaction; he also noticed its blue colour, while oxygen is colourless, and commented on the relation of this fact to the spectrum. Experiments followed illustrating the fall in the temperature of gases consequent upon their expansion by exhaustion in the receiver of the air-pump. The Professor then, in continuation of his last lecture, showed how mistiness is produced in air when the temperature is reduced, by means of the air-pump, in the presence of inconceivably small particles of solid matter. A cloud is thus suddenly formed in air previously transparent. These particles it was suggested might be highly volatilised common salt, which is universally diffused in the atmosphere. Some remarks were made in relation to the optical effects of this finely divided state of matter, and the measurement of Newton's rings studied by Young. In conclusion, a description was given of Meyer's experiments upon chlorine in 1879, and his consequent doubts as to its elementary character. It was afterwards discovered that at very high temperatures this gas exists in two similar states, a property termed dissociation, which is also possessed by iodine vapour. Finally, the Professor exhibited and explained an excellent crucial method for determining the densities of vapours at high temperatures.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Professor Tyndall, in beginning his fourth lecture on Thursday, the 19th instant, explained how Ampère, in his discoveries of 1820, laid the foundation of electro-dynamics. He then showed that when the end of a cylinder of iron is introduced into an electro-magnetical helix, and the Voltaic circuit is completed, a powerful force of suction tends to draw the core into the helix, which force, by means of springs and other appliances, may be so regulated as to produce rotary motion. In an extemporised model of Page's machine, and in a small one by Froment, of Paris, which was used for fine work, the Professor showed how the new force had been early utilised. For these the electric current was supplied by a battery; but successive discoveries have produced much more redundant sources of power; and the Professor described the dynamo-electric machine presented to the institution by Dr. William Siemens, which is worked by an Otto's gas-engine, the gift of the president, the Duke of Northumberland, placed in the basement of the building. By means of a circular saw, driven by this machine, a plank of wood was sawn through, in the presence of the audience. After referring to his discourse and experiments in 1860, on the influence of the magnetic force on the electric discharge from Mr. Gassiot's battery of 400 Grove's cells, Professor Tyndall exhibited the effects of this force upon the luminous discharge from a part of Mr. De La Rue's great battery of 14,400 chloride of silver cells, described in that gentleman's discourse on Jan. 21 of the present year. The discharge was transmitted through a series of vacuum tubes, containing minute residua of gases, and the effect upon the brilliant-coloured strata and striae was very remarkable. A series of experiments followed, illustrating Faraday's great discovery of induced currents; and the lecture was concluded with the exhibition and explanation of Professor Hughes's very ingenious electric induction balance.

SHAKSPEARE CRITICISM.

Mr. Walter H. Pollock, M.A., who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 20th inst., began by noticing some of the absurd theories respecting Shakspeare's life and works. Hume the historian said that, if the poet had been a man born in a rude age and educated in the lowest manner, he might be regarded as a prodigy; not otherwise. "The Vicar of Wakefield" says, "Can the present age be pleased with that antiquated dialect, that obsolete humour, those over-charged characters?" Gervinus truly says that, after 250 years of commentators' digging, as in a mine, Shakspeare has remained an enigma to the literary world. This is due to a great error. Shakspeare did not write for studious reading in the closet, but for representation on the stage for ordinary

understandings. He often wrote carelessly; not at all as if every word and line were to be critically discussed. In fact, his plays were at first surreptitiously printed, which was considered injurious to his reputation. After reading some of Mr. Pepys's amusing comments on the renewed performance of Shakspeare at the Restoration in 1660, Mr. Pollock gave specimens of the sacrilegious manner in which the plays had been dealt with by Davenant, Dryden, and others in the seventeenth century. He then alluded to the Shakspeare revival so warmly promoted by Garrick in the last century; after which he discussed some of the criticisms and comments on "Hamlet," as an example of the way in which the poet had been dealt with by such men as Voltaire (who said that the play was "the dream of a drunken savage with some flashes of beautiful thoughts"), Lessing (who, Gervinus said, was the first to duly appreciate Shakspeare), Johnson, Stevens, Malone, Warburton, and Goethe. Mr. Pollock then read the story on which "Hamlet" is founded, from Saxo-Grammaticus, the Danish historian, to show the way in which Shakspeare's genius ennobled his crude materials. In conclusion, after referring to various foreign translations and critics, he read the eulogy of the elder Dumas on Shakspeare, and his beautiful version of the Willow Song.

POUSHKIN.

Professor C. E. Turner, of the University of St. Petersburg, gave the first of a course of five lectures on the Great Modern Writers of Russia, on Saturday last, the 21st inst. In his introductory remarks he stated that Russian literature, like Russian civilisation, was in its origin of foreign growth, and European rather than national, in thought and style; and it was only with Alexander Pushkin that it ceased to be imitative. In a brief sketch of the poet's life, he dwelt on his early days and his warm and life-long attachment to his old nurse Irene, "the darling of his youth." He was born of a noble family on May 26, 1799; was educated at the Alexander Lyceum; and began his career as a clerk in the Foreign Office. His daring genius exhibited itself at the Lyceum, and he afterwards gave offence to the Government by his epigram on Arakchaeff and his ode to Liberty, which led to his exile and forced sojourn in the south of Russia, during the years 1825 and 1826. When he was permitted to return to St. Petersburg, his frankness and genius gained him the favour of the Czar Nicholas. He married Mdlle. Goutchareff, but his happiness was marred by slander, which led to a fatal duel with Dantes. He died of his wounds Feb. 12, 1837, deeply lamented by the whole nation. His memorial statue at Moscow was uncovered June 18, 1880. After quoting Pushkin's lines, in which he predicts, like Horace, the undying fame of his verse, Professor Turner commented on the peculiar thoroughness with which Pushkin's poetry is identified with his personality, its freedom from the rhetorical style of the classicists, and its close intimacy with the spirit and ideas of his epoch. In a few of his poems we may have the echo of Byron's muse, but though he has been termed the "Byron of Russia," no epithet can be less happily chosen, since he is the artistic creator of types of life, the genuine outcome of Russian history and culture. The influence of Byron began to decline just when Pushkin began to study Shakspeare. Two poems, "Poltava" and "Evjenie Onegin," were selected for detailed criticism, and several striking passages were quoted. In conclusion, a minute analysis was given of the character of Tatiana, as a typical portrait of a Russian woman drawn with marvellous fulness.

Professor W. G. Adams will give a discourse on Magnetic Disturbance, Auroræ, and Earth Currents, on Friday evening next, June 3.

THE SCOTCH CHURCHES.

The general assemblies of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland were opened at Edinburgh on the 19th inst., the former with the customary state ceremonial. The Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, held a Levée in the Throne-room of Holyrood Palace at eleven o'clock, which was attended by representatives of the different public and legal bodies in Edinburgh and Leith, several noblemen and gentlemen, and the greater portion of the members of the Assembly. He announced to the Assembly her Majesty's annual gift of £2000 for promoting religious improvement among the Highlands and islands. His Grace afterwards, in a state carriage and four, drove in procession to St. Giles's Cathedral, the streets through which the cortège passed being lined with the military. The procession was witnessed by several thousand spectators; and the weather, though somewhat dull and threatening, did not materially interfere with the comfort of the processionists and the enjoyment of the onlookers. The Rev. Dr. Watson, of Dundee, the retiring Moderator, preached in the cathedral, after which the High Commissioner proceeded to the Assembly Hall and formally opened the court. The Rev. Dr. Smith, of Cathcart, was chosen Moderator for the year.

At the Free Church Assembly Dr. Main, the retiring Moderator, preached; and Dr. Laughton, of Greenock, was elected as his successor.

THE ROYAL MINT.

It appears from the annual report of the Deputy Master of the Mint that the coinage of gold received through the customary channel of the Issue Department of the Bank of England amounted last year to four millions sterling only, or one million less than the average. On the other hand, the coinage of silver has exceeded £744,000—a larger amount than that of any year since 1874. The coinage of bronze, on the contrary, has barely exceeded £19,000, as against an average of £42,600 in the preceding five years, a fact doubtless due to the footing which the French bronze pieces have obtained. We have, it seems, twenty-three different coins in all; but these include silver pennies and silver twopenny and fourpenny pieces, which are now only coined as the customary form of the Royal bounty known as "Maundy Money." For Cyprus our Mint now coins bronze "quarter piastres," and for Jamaica pence, halfpence, and farthings in nickel.

The reports of the authorities of the Sydney and Melbourne branches of the Royal Mint show a large increase in the manufacture of Australian sovereigns over previous years, the gold coinage for the year being upwards of 4½ millions sterling, of which only a very trifling proportion was in half-sovereigns.

For the first time this season a review and sham fight of the troops of the regular service in the home district was held yesterday week on Wimbledon-common. Major-General Higginson, C.B., being in command.—A parade of the troops composing the Aldershot division was held in the Long Valley on Tuesday to celebrate her Majesty's birthday. The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief and other distinguished visitors were present. After an inspection of the troops a *feu de joie* was fired, at noon, after which there were a march and some field operations.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alison, Meyrick Onslow, to be Rector of Penton Mewsey.
Allton, George; Vicar of Coniston.
Atkinson, Miles; Vicar of St. Mary and Rector of St. Benedict, Huntingdon.
Bell, J. A., Chaplain of the General Infirmary, Sheffield; Vicar of Hayling.
Champion, Francis Beresford; Perpetual Curate of Edale.
Clark, William Frederick; Rector of St. Stephen's, Ipswich.
Cobb, John William; Vicar of Felmingham, Norfolk.
Dale, Thomas Pelham; Rector of St. Vedast's, London.
Davenport, George Horatio; Rector of Stanford-on-Sore.
Davies, David; Curate of Llandilo Graham with Llanstephan, Radnor.
Dicker, Alfred Cecil; Vicar of New Church, Isle of Wight.
Dunne, E. N.; Rector of Hoole, near Preston.
Dunne, Joseph, Vicar of St. Mary's, Wakefield; Vicar of Leake.
Ede, William Moore; Rector of Gateshead.
Evans, David Williams, Curate of Wrexham; Rector of St. George.
Evans, Henry Jones, Curate of St. John's, Juxta Swansea; Rector of Llanllawer with Llanychillyddog, Pembroke.
Gallie, James; Vicar of Great Horton, Bradford.
Garland, George Vallis; Rector of Binstead, Isle of Wight.
Geldart, Ernest; Rector of Little Braxted.
Heald, J. M., Vicar of St. Philip's, Dewsbury; Curate of Stoke-on-Trent.
Howell, John Ancurin; Vicar of Dwygyfylchi, Carnarvon.
Kirby, W. H., Chaplain of St. Mary's Chapel, in Mansfield Woodhouse.
Lea, W., Vicar of St. Peter's, Droitwich; Archdeacon of Worcester.
Meyer, H., Vicar of Christ Church, Clifton.
Molesworth, W. N.; Curate of Kildwick; Vicar of St. Luke's, Bradford.
Moxon, George Henry; Honorary Canon of Manchester.
Notthey, Alfred Edward; Vicar of Sundom-cum-Streatley.
Paul, F. B., Curate of St. Austell; Rector of Lanivet.
Quirk, J. N., Curate of Doncaster; Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Douglas.
Salt, W. F., Curate of the Priory Church, Dunstable, Beds; Chaplain of the Guild Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon.
Serjeant, James Sanderson; Vicar of Acton, Suffolk.
Shawcross, W.; Rector of Ilvelsfield.
Smith, T., Vicar of Christ Church, Stafford; and Chaplain of the Staffordshire General Infirmary.
Stott, Samuel Walter; Rector of East and West Treswell.
Talford, William Wordsworth; Rector of Thundersley.
Taylor, C. T., Curate of Stanford-on-Sore; Vicar of Strubby.
Turner, G. E., Curate of Cleaton; Perpetual Curate of Knowbury.
Williams, James George; Vicar of German, Isle of Man.
Williams, T. J.; Rector of Waddesdon (1st and 2nd portion), Bucks.

A memorial against Ritualism, signed by more than 24,000 Churchmen, has been sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Dudley has offered to provide a site for and subscribe £1000 towards the expenses of a new church at West Coscely, near Sedgley, where he has collieries.

The Rev. Richard Whittington, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, has been appointed to the prebendal stall of Tottenham, in St. Paul's Cathedral, in recognition of the valuable services which he has rendered for twenty years as principal of the City of London College.

The Bishop of Truro preached at a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday week on behalf of the Incorporated Church Building Society. Spohr's sacred cantata, "God, Thou art great," was sung as the anthem by the cathedral choir.

A special festival service was held in the Abbey in the afternoon on Ascension Day, Thursday, when the Dean of Westminster preached in aid of the Clergy Orphan Schools. The anthem was the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata, "The Woman of Samaria."

A meeting of the Board of Management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held on Tuesday. The Bishop of London was in the chair. The balance on Jan. 1, the new money received up to May 21, and the grants cancelled gave a total sum of £10,621. From this had to be deducted the sum allowed for working expenses, leaving a balance of £9121.

A dinner took place yesterday week evening at the Freemasons' Tavern to celebrate the opening of the new church schools in Stanhope-street, Clare Market. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided, and there were present a large number of parishioners of St. Clement Danes. Annual subscriptions and donations for the schools were received by the treasurer to the amount of nearly £200.

A bazaar will be held at Bagshot Park, the residence of the Duke of Connaught, on June 11 and 13 next, under the immediate patronage of the Queen, in aid of the restoration of Bagshot church. Stalls will be held by members of the Royal family. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, have promised to attend. An amateur concert will be given on both days.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, and pointed to the fact that churches did not increase to the extent required by the demand through the growth of population. His Grace urged the claims of the Society, which provided for additional men for the service of the Church. Sir R. Cross, M.P., also expressed his gratification that steps were being taken for the education of men for the Church of England. Mr. Gladstone also spoke.

In the Lower House of Canterbury Convocation on the 18th inst. a vote of thanks to the New Testament Revisers was carried by a majority of 75 to 8; Archdeacon Denison protesting that the composition of the committee was an abomination in the sight of God, and declaring that he would not perjure his soul by according a single word of thanks to its members. On the 19th a motion made by Canon Norris was assented to, declaring that for certain moral reasons the House had the deepest interest in deprecating any relaxation of the rules governing the admission of representatives to the Lower House of Parliament. Yesterday week the Bishop of Llandaff stated in the Upper House that at a Conference of Welsh Bishops and clergy, held that morning, a committee was appointed to consider and report on the expediency of undertaking a new version in the Welsh language of the New Testament, according to the revised text of the English version. At the close of the sitting Convocation was prorogued until July 19.

The 227th annual festival of the Incorporation of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated on the 18th inst. by a service in St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the music was rendered by a choir of 250 voices, and an orchestra in addition to the organ. Dr. Butler selected the new rendering of the 5th and 6th verses of the thirteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in which the Revisers have deviated from the Authorised Version even more than is their wont. Prince Leopold, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other dignitaries of the Church were present, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state. In the evening the annual dinner was held at Merchant Taylors' Hall, the Lord Mayor in the chair; when the Archbishop of Canterbury made an earnest appeal for aid to the funds of an institution which contributes so much to the comfort of the families of clergymen. His Grace also pointed to the work done of late years by the Church in the erection of new churches, and in all the benevolent enterprises which distinguish her; and expressed his belief that she was firmly established in the affections of the people. It was announced that the collections made that day at St. Paul's and at the dinner amounted to £151 and £1637 respectively: £1100 represented the donations by stewards, £670 the annual subscriptions, and £6519 the legacies bequeathed to the institution.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, who are on a visit to her Majesty, arrived at Balmoral last Saturday from Windsor, a guard of honour of the 71st Regiment having received the Queen at Ballater.

Prince Leopold arrived at Balmoral on Monday.

Her Majesty, with the Royal family, has made various excursions on Deeside.

The Queen's sixty-second birthday was generally celebrated on Tuesday; although the official celebration in town takes place to-day (Saturday). The auspicious occasion has been especially marked by the creation of the dukedom of Albany, together with the dignities of Baron Arklow and Earl of Clarence, in Prince Leopold. Albany implies all Scotland north of the Firth of Forth and Clyde. It was first granted by King Robert III. to his brother, Robert Earl of Fife and Menteith, Regent of Scotland during the minority and captivity of James I. Clarence, now first given as an earldom, is historic as a dukedom. Its first possessor was Lionel Plantagenet, Edward the Third's son, the second, Thomas Plantagenet, Henry the Fifth's brother, slain at the battle of Beaugé and the third, George Plantagenet, Edward the Fourth's brother, drowned, says tradition, in a butt of Malmsey. From this Duke's death, in 1477, Clarence was not again revived until 1789, when it was given to George the Third's third son, William, afterwards King William IV. The third title of Prince Leopold, that of Baron of Arklow, was borne by his uncle, the late Duke of Sussex, and is derived from a lovely locality, the county of Wicklow, in Ireland. The birthday *Gazette* notifies numerous appointments to the higher grades of military honours.

Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins is sworn in a member of the Privy Council.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée on Monday at St. James's Palace on behalf of the Queen, at which were present the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The presentations numbered upwards of 350.

The first state ball of the season took place on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Princess of Wales; all the Royal personages in town being present.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to town from Vienna at 8.15 on Monday morning, he having left Paris the previous night at 12.15. The journey was prolonged twenty minutes, owing to a break down on the French side. His Royal Highness held a Levée in the afternoon. Princess Louise of Lorne lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses, with the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in the evening. On Tuesday afternoon the Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud went to an amateur performance of "Herne the Hunted" at the Gaiety Theatre, given for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund. His Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo-bridge-road, at Willis's Rooms, in the evening, and afterwards accompanied the Princess to a ball given by Viscountess Clifden at Dover House.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Dover last Saturday by special train from Ashford, and embarked on board the *Lively*. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Bournemouth the next morning, and, after attending Divine service at St. Peter's Church, paid a visit to the King and Queen of Sweden. The *Lively*, with the Duke and Duchess on board, afterwards left Bournemouth, taking a westward course, arriving off Sidmouth on Monday morning, when his Royal Highness inspected the Coastguard station. From Exmouth the Duke and Duchess travelled by railway to Exeter, where they visited the cathedral, and afterwards the Duke inspected the Coastguard stations at Dawlish and at Teignmouth, and then, with the Duchess, went to Torquay. Their Royal Highnesses re-embarked in the *Lively* the same evening and continued their cruise. The Duke will sail next month for the Baltic, in command of the Royal Naval Reserve Squadron.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the Royal Italian Opera last Saturday.

Prince Leopold presided yesterday week at the annual festival in aid of the funds of University College Hospital in Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Connaught was present. The donations and subscriptions amounted to £1230. His Royal Highness went on Saturday to Messrs. Dickinson's, New Bond-street, to see their painting of the meet of the Four-in-Hand Driving Club.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein returned to Cumberland Lodge last Saturday from Germany.

The Duke of Cambridge gave a dinner party at Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Monday. Covers were laid for thirty. His Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief held a Levée at the Horse Guards yesterday.

The King and Queen of Sweden paid a visit to Osborne on Monday; and the King laid the first stone of the Mont Dore of Bournemouth, now in course of erection in that town, on Wednesday. Their Majesties left Bournemouth on Thursday for town upon their return home.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Lord Aberdare presided at the anniversary meeting of this society on Monday in the hall of the University of London, Burlington-gardens. The total net income for last year amounted to £8599; and the net expenditure to £3454, which included two sums of £500 each, contributed to the African Exploration Fund. Lord Aberdare announced that the Royal (Founder's) Medal for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery had been awarded to Major Serpa Pinto for his remarkable journey across Africa, from Benguela to Natal, during which he explored, with simple daring and great courage, a dangerous region, traversing nearly 500 miles of new country, besides patiently making a series of astronomical observations; and the patron's medal to Mr. Benjamin Leigh Smith, for having, in a steamer built and fitted at his own expense, made important discoveries along the ice-bound regions of the south coast of Franz Josef Land; also for previous geographical work. To four boys of the chief public schools a gold or silver medal was presented. Lord Aberdare then gave his presidential address.

The anniversary dinner was held in the evening at Willis's Rooms, Lord Aberdare presiding. There were over 180 guests, amongst whom were Earl Northbrook, Lord Cranbrook, Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Tenterden, Lord Houghton, Sir H. Rawlinson, the German Ambassador, the American Minister, the Italian Ambassador, the Portuguese Minister, and the Belgian Minister.

Mr. Gladstone has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.



1. Carrying despatches "as the crow flies."

2. Ten minutes for refreshment—wet without but dry within.

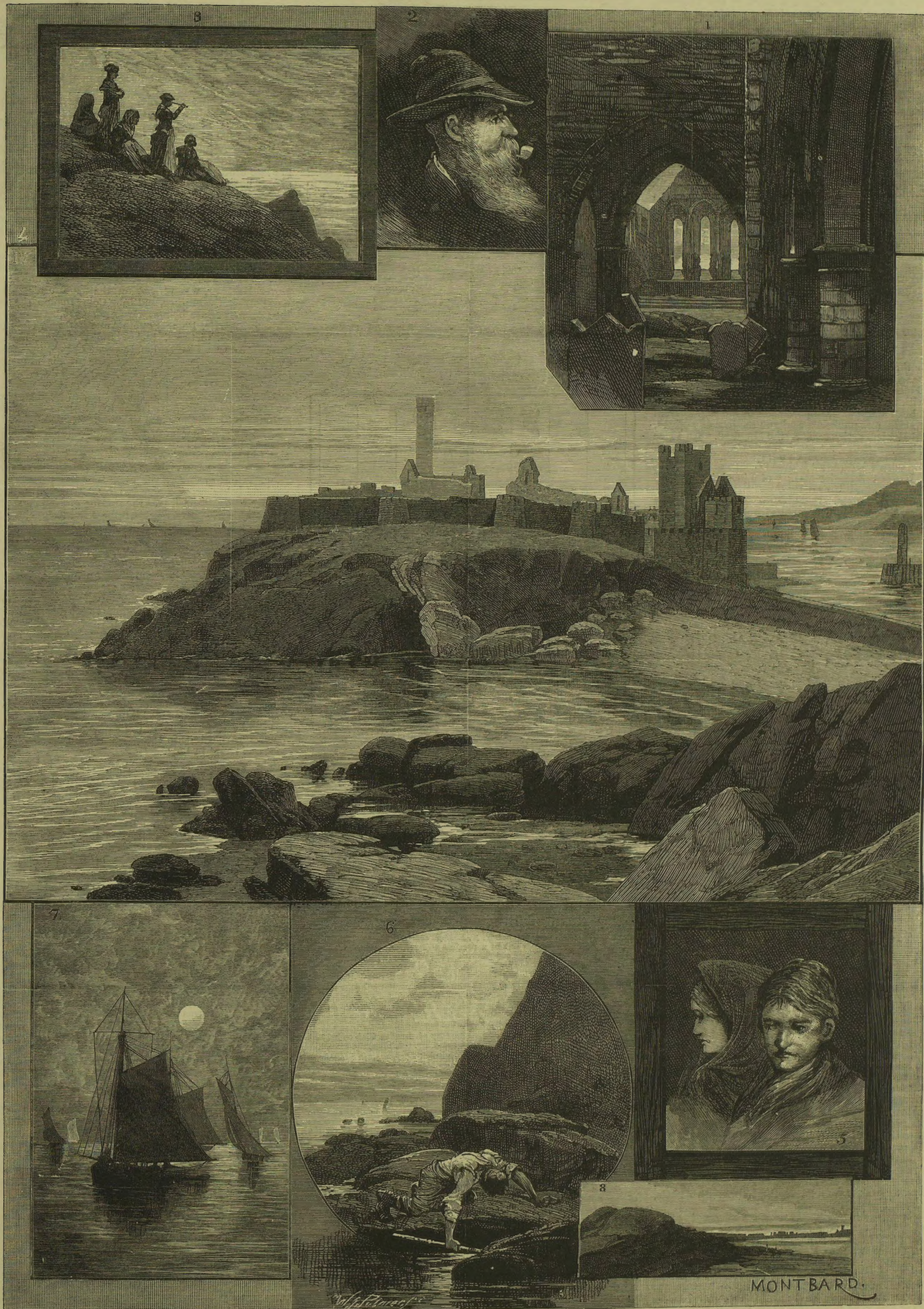
3. An imposing spectacle!

4. The advance-guards score—"Put it down to the War-Office."

5. "Dressed in a little brief authority."—Shakspeare.

6. The long and the short of it.

7. Skirmishing.



1. Interior of St. German's Cathedral.
5. Fishermen's Wives.

2. A Manx Sailor.
6. Crab-Fishing.

3. Fishermen's Wives waiting for their Husbands.
7. Herring-Boats out at Night.

4. Peel Castle.
8. View of Peel.

PEEL AND PEEL CASTLE, ISLE OF MAN.—SEE PAGE 530.

OBITUARY.

THE RIGHT HON. W. P. ADAM.

The Right Hon. William Patrick Adam, Governor of Madras, died on the 24th inst. He was born in 1823, the son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and became private secretary to the Governor of Bombay in 1853. From 1865 to 1866 he was a Lord of the Treasury, and also from 1868 to 1873. From 1873 to 1874, and once more in 1880, he was First Commissioner of Public Works, and Paymaster-General from 1873 to 1874. He represented Clackmannan and Kinross from 1859 to 1880, and acted with great energy as one of the Liberal whips. He succeeded the Duke of Buckingham as Governor of Madras in 1880. His Excellency married, in 1856, Emily, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir William Wyllie, G.C.B. The family of Adam, of Blair Adam, from which he descended, is one of considerable antiquity. Mr. Adam's portrait was given in this Journal Dec. 11, 1880.

VICE-ADMIRAL SOMERVILLE.

Vice-Admiral Philip Horatio Townsend Somerville died in Dublin on the 12th inst. He was one of the younger sons of Mr. Thomas Townsend Somerville, of Drishane, in the county of Cork, by Elizabeth Becher, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Townsend, M.P., of Shepperton; entered the Royal Navy in 1824, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1879. At the attack of Canton in 1841 he was prominently employed, and was honourably mentioned in Sir Hugh Gough's despatches for the able manner in which he assisted in landing the troops at the capture of Chusan. He was again similarly employed at the taking of Chapoo. Admiral Somerville married, in 1849, Mary Stuart, daughter of Mr. David Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, of Rankeillor, Fifeshire.

DR. FALCONER.

Randle Wilbraham Falconer, M.D., long the leading doctor of Bath, Senior Physician of the Bath Mineral Water Hospital, and Consulting Physician of the Royal United Hospital, died recently. He belonged to an old and respectable family connected with the great Cheshire house of Wilbraham. His sister was married to the late Right Hon. J. A. Roebuck, M.P. Dr. Falconer, who was for forty years professionally associated with the institutions which we have already named, stood at the head of the medical profession in the city wherein he so long resided, and published works on its thermal springs, which are well known throughout the kingdom. He twice filled the civic chair of Bath.

MR. ALFRED BARRATT.

Mr. Alfred Barratt, Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, and Secretary to the Oxford University Commission, died on the 18th inst., aged thirty-six. Originally a Rugby boy, and a Balliol scholar, this distinguished student obtained at Oxford the unprecedented honour of five first classes, two classical, two mathematical, and one in law and modern history. He was subsequently elected Eldon Law Scholar and Fellow of Brasenose. In him the Junior Bar has lost one of its most gifted and learned members.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Patrick Davidson, of Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, on the 8th inst., in his seventy-second year.

Lieutenant-General Harry James Barr, Bombay Staff Corps, on the 17th inst., aged sixty-six, at Apsleytown, East Grinstead.

Major Henry Lyster, late of the Portuguese Service, and formerly Major of the British Auxiliary Legion, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, on the 15th inst., aged seventy.

Mr. John Head, of the firm of Ransomes, Head, and Jefferies, of the Orwell Works, Ipswich, on the 19th inst., aged forty-nine. He contributed several valuable papers to the proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and received the Telford Medal. He was a member of their society.

Lady Georgina Anne Emily Bertie, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Frederic Bertie, M.A., Rector of Albury, in the county of Oxford, and second daughter of Admiral Lord Mark Kerr, by his wife, Charlotte, Countess of Antrim in her own right, on the 20th inst., in her seventy-fifth year.

Lieutenant-General Edward Blagden Hale, C.B., late Colonel 82nd Foot, on the 17th inst., aged sixty-six. He was youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Hale Blagden Hale, of Alderley, in the county of Gloucester, by Lady Theodosia, his wife, daughter of Joseph Deane, third Earl of Mayo, Archbishop of Tuam, and derived descent from the celebrated Chief Justice Sir Matthew Hale.

A YEAR OF LIFE-BOAT WORK.

The need of the National Life-Boat Institution was never more strikingly exemplified than during the past twelve months, especially in the fierce gales and blinding snowstorms of January last on our eastern coast, which witnessed some of the most daring exploits of our life-boatmen that have ever been recorded—exploits which not only testified to their humanity and courage, but to their wonderful physical endurance. In evidence of the same, it will suffice to state that on several occasions during those storms the life-boats' crews were at sea from fifteen to twenty-four hours, and in one instance for twenty-six hours, exposed to the full fury of the storm in the bitterest cold, in some cases without food throughout those long hours, and with their clothes stiffened with ice. Again, the perilous character of the life-boat work is at once realised by the fact that in accomplishing it eighteen noble fellows perished during the storms of last winter from the life-boats. Towards the maintenance of the widows and orphans of these brave men the institution subscribed £1800, to be added to the local contributions raised on their behalf.

Twelve new life-boats were sent to various stations last year; and five other boats are about to be forwarded to Wells, Norfolk; Rye, Sussex; Braunton, North Devon; St. Anne's, Lancashire; and Newcastle, county Down.

The life-boats of the institution were the means of saving 577 lives during the past year from wrecked or endangered vessels, most of them under perilous circumstances, when ordinary boats could not with safety have been employed. In addition to these life-boat services, 120 lives were saved from shipwreck by shore-boats and other means, making a total of 697 lives preserved in 1880, for which honorary or pecuniary rewards were made by the institution. There were voted last year one gold medal, six silver medals and clasps, fifteen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £4287 in cash for saving these lives.

A meeting of the Sir Rowland Hill Memorial Committee was held at the Mansion House yesterday week, when considerable discussion took place upon the fees charged by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for erecting the last bust in the Abbey. These fees amounted to £200, the bust having cost about £2000. It was resolved to petition the Dean and Chapter asking them to remit the fees.

CHESS.

VA (U.S.).—You have, probably, ere now, seen the published solution of No. 1940, and have become satisfied of its accuracy.

F J (Coventry).—Your problem shall be carefully examined, but, meanwhile, let us know what purpose the Pawns on the K file are intended to serve.

S L (Winchester).—The colour of the pieces has nothing whatever to do with determining the first move. In playing over games you should accustom yourself to use Black in the attack as well as in the defence.

A C (Old Broad-street).—Why should you hope for the publication in this column of the problem enclosed in your letter? It is, indeed, a fine composition; but it is not your own, and you should not have omitted a statement of that fact when sending it to us.

W G H (Rugby).—It is not usual for a player receiving the odds of Pawn and two moves to play out both Knights at once. The best course is to move the royal Pawns to the fourth squares. Thanks for the information.

W J E (Dewsbury).—We have no doubt of your good faith, but the solution of No. 1940 arrived too late for acknowledgment in the usual place. It is correct.

J P (Fishguard).—In Problem No. 1939 there is no solution by way of 1. Kt to Kt 2nd. Black's reply to that move is 1. Kt takes Kt.

D W K (Brighton).—The book you describe is probably Mauvillon's collection of problems for young players, that being the only work we know of in which the Black pieces on the diagram are reversed. It has no special value.

Problems received, with thanks, from Sidmouth, G W Mosley, and F O'Neill Hopkins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1936 received from W Pocock (Cape Town) and T M Manickum (Secunderabad).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1941 received from Pierce Jones, John Perkins, W P K (Clevedon), and Frank E Purchas.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1942 received from D W (Guernsey), Pierce Jones, Sidmouth, John Perkins, Frank E Purchas, J J Heaton, Espanol, Smutch, G A (Boschchurch), Albert Maas, John Tucker, and W J Eggleston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1943 received from H B, Smutch, H K Awdry, A C (Staines), M D B, Cant, Joseph Ainsworth, Henry Fran (Lyons), R T Kemp, H Blacklock, Pierce Jones, R Gray, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, J Alois Schmuck, R H Brooks, S Lowndes, Frank E Purchas, Jupiter Junior, An Old Hand, Shadforth, Hereward, A Harper, E Casella (Paris), Elsie, M O Halloran, James Dobson, Dr F St, Nerina, O Derragh, L Falcon (Antwerp), D Templeton, A Kentish Man, F Ferris, J G Anstee, G W Law, F G Parole, T Greenbank, G S Cox, W G Harris, Sudbury (Suffolk), Norman Rumbelow, G A (Boschchurch), B R Wood, A M Colborne, W Hillier, E L G, C Oswald, D W Kell, R Tweddell, O Fulder (Ghent), L I Greenaway, G W Mosley, Fire Plug, Lulu, Albert Maas, F O'Neill Hopkins, Bosworth, N Wardle, N Cator, R Ingersoll, Ben Nevis, Sidmouth, Frank Littleboy, E Loudon, W J Rudman, R G Vines, H H Noyes, and John Tucker.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1942.

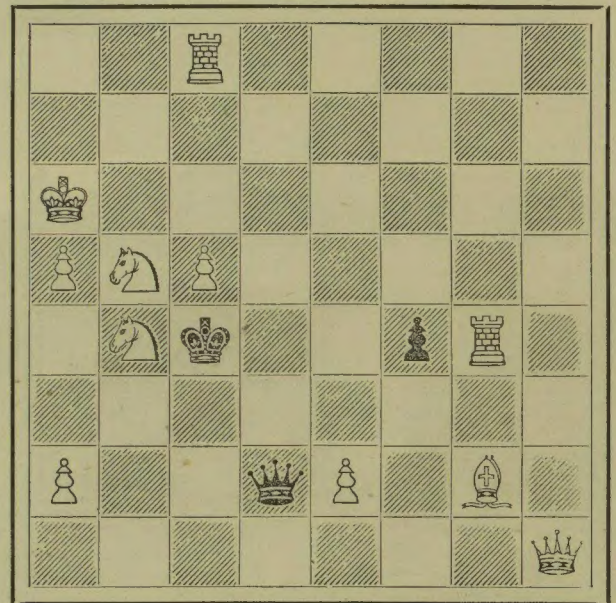
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Kt 7th	R takes R*
2. B to R 7th	Any move
3. Kt to B 2nd	Any move
4. B mates.	

* If Black play, 1. Kt to B 7th, White continues with 2. R to Kt 3rd (ch), 3. K takes Kt, and 4. B mates. If 1. R to R 4th, then 2. R to Q B 7th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1945.

By F. O'N. HOPKINS (Liverpool).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

The seasonable dulness of the metropolitan chess world is to be enlivened by a match between Mr. Blackburne and Herr Zukertort. So far as public play is concerned, these masters of the game have met on four occasions only—in the London single-game tourney of 1872, when Mr. Blackburne won; in the Divan tourney of 1876, when each won one game of the other; in a match which was commenced in 1877, and broken off after two games had been played, of which each scored one; and, again, in the Paris tournament of 1878, when the result was game and game. This match, which is to commence on June 20 next, will be played partly at the St. George's Chess Club, and partly in a private room at the Divan, for a stake of £100 a side, seven games up, draws not counting, and with a time limit of one hour to each player for every fifteen moves.

We are glad to learn from a correspondent that the Rugby Chess Club is in a flourishing condition. The handicap tourney of the winter session, in which there were fourteen competitors, has resulted in Mr. W. G. Harris winning the first prize with a score of 20½. The second fell to Mr. H. T. Rhodes, whose score was 18.

The handicap tourney which has been in progress for some months past at the Clifton Club resulted in Mr. N. Fedden carrying off the first prize with a score of thirty-two out of a possible thirty-four. Mr. Fedden has also won the silver challenge cup presented for competition by the Rev. J. E. Greene, the president of the club.

We hear that a match has been arranged between Birmingham and Clifton, the opposing players to meet over the board at Cheltenham. As both clubs can bring forward strong players, a good fight may be expected.

The Oxford City Club played a match with the University Club on the 6th inst., and won it with a score of 11½ to 9½. A return match was arranged to be played, but we have not been advised of the result.

The chief handicap of the season at the City of London Club ended last week. Mr. Heywood winning the first prize and Mr. Gunzberg the second.

Familiar as we are with the enterprising spirit of American publishers and with the excellence of their work, the new American chess monthly has fairly surpassed our expectations. *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, as the new exponent of the Royal game is called, is a magazine of fifty pages (in form like *Scribner's*), printed upon superfine paper and illustrated by artists of reputation. In its contents the first number is a very storehouse of chess, as regards its literature, practical play, and problems; and the vast variety of matter and style in each of these departments here presented, if sustained in future numbers, should ensure the permanent success of this bold and costly attempt to give chessplayers a periodical worthy of the game and of the intelligence and taste of its practitioners. The first number opens with an address from the editors, Messrs. H. C. Allen (who has exclusive charge of the literary department), G. E. Carpenter, and A. P. Barnes, in which these gentlemen profess their intention of devoting their time and labour to the work entirely *en amateur*. The editorial notes that follow refer to incidents in home and foreign chess circles—notably, to European criticisms upon the award of the judges in the late Congress tourney. Among the most important papers are a first instalment of "Sketches from the Chess World," translated from the German of Ernest Falkbeer; and an article on the "Masters of the Café de la Régence," by M. Delannoy. Herr Falkbeer's sketch opens with good promise, although we think the author is altogether conventional in his estimate of the qualities peculiar to English, German, and French players. M. Delannoy's "Masters" are depicted with more fervour of imagination, and less exactitude of statement than we are accustomed to receive from his pen. St. Amant, a rather dull and most certainly a slow player, is extolled beyond his merit; and Staunton, one of the most genial, as he was one of the most hot-tempered, of men, is here described as "cold, like a piece of marble or ice." The match between these two, moreover, was not limited to seven games, as M. Delannoy has imagined and stated. No fewer than nineteen games were contested in that famous encounter, of which Staunton won eleven, St. Amant six, and two were drawn. Nevertheless, these mistakes and others of less importance notwithstanding, this article, illustrated as it is with portraits of St. Amant, Calvi, and Andersen, is the most entertaining in the number. The excerpts from exchanges are copious and interesting, ranging with "extensive view" from "Mars" to Melbourne. The game department, under the supervision of Mr. A. P. Barnes, contains ten games, with original notes. We have not had time to review the problems, but shall take an early opportunity of doing so, in justice to one of the most brilliant composers of our time, Mr. G. Carpenter, who conducts that department of the new magazine. We should not omit to state that the subscription price of *Brentano's Chess Monthly* is two dollars and a half (ten shillings) per annum.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 8, 1881) of the Rev. John Thomas Maine, late of Dover Court, Southsea, who died on March 25 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Miss Caroline Maria Maine, the daughter, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives legacies to his daughters, including £400 per annum each during the lifetime of their mother, and to two of his servants. The remainder of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death he leaves £30,000 to his daughter Mrs. Emily Jane Morgan; and the residue to his daughters Amy Louisa and Caroline Maria.

The will and codicil (both dated March 30, 1881) of Miss Louisa Reid, late of No. 7, Hyde Park-terrace, who died on the 5th ult., were proved on the 9th inst. by James Innes and John Innes, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 each to the Windsor Infirmary and the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, Red Lion-square; £500 to the Church Missionary Society; £100 to the School at Gerrard's-cross; such sum as will produce £100 per annum upon trust to pay the income to the Vicar of the church built at Gerrard's-cross in memory of her late brother; a sum not exceeding £800 to be distributed among her servants at Hyde Park-terrace; a sum not exceeding £300 among the servants at Slade Farm, Bucks; and numerous and substantial legacies to or upon trust for nephews and nieces, great nephews and nieces, and others. The residue of her property she gives to the children of certain of her nephews and nieces.

The will (dated March 25, 1876) of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bart., formerly of No. 6, Royal-terrace, Southend, but late of Grove Villa, New Southgate, who died on June 23 last at Dover Harbour, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Sir James Kirkpatrick, the brother, and John Cole Stodgon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Dame Sophia Anne Kirkpatrick, all his furniture, plate, pictures, horses and carriages; and, subject thereto, leaves all his real and personal estate upon trust as to £30,000 and one half of the residue of his property—after paying thereout £1000 per annum to his wife for life, to be reduced to £500 per annum in the event of her marrying again—for the person who shall succeed to the baronetcy of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn; and as to the other half of the residue for his brothers and sisters.

The will (dated Jan. 9, 1873) with a codicil (dated Nov. 11, 1875) of Lieutenant-General John Hankey Bainbrigge, late of The Rohais, St. Andrew, Guernsey, who died on March 15 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Nicholas Carey and Thomas Godfrey Carey, the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £40,000. After bequeathing some legacies, the testator leaves the residue of the personality upon trust for his wife, Mrs. Sophia Dobree Bainbrigge, for life, and then for his grandchildren.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1874) with five codicils (dated Feb. 1 and June 7, 1876; July 26, 1877; and Jan. 12 and Nov. 18, 1878) of Mr. Richard Padmore, J.P., late of Henwick Hall, Hallow, Worcestershire, who died on Jan. 12 last, has been proved at the Worcester district registry by William Padmore, the nephew, George Edmund Abell and Joseph Parrott Lett, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Worcester Infirmary; £300 each to the London Missionary Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society; £100 each to the Salop Infirmary, the Worcester Dispensary, and the Worcester Ophthalmic Institution; and there are very numerous devises and bequests in favour of nephews, nieces, and other relatives, connections, friends, and servants. The residue of his property he leaves to the children of his brothers and sisters by the whole and by the half blood, and the widows or issue of such as may be dead. The testator was the Liberal M.P. for Worcester from 1860 to 1868, and was Mayor of that town in 1848, and again in 1852.

The will (dated March 2, 1878) with a codicil (dated March 20, 1880) of Mr. Theodore Howard Galton, late of Hadzor House, Worcester, who died on Feb. 28 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Mrs. Frances Amelia Galton, the widow, William Joseph Fitzherbert Brockholes, and Alfred John Blount, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives to his wife an immediate legacy of £500, his furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages, and a rent-charge of £500 per annum; to his sons Howard Douglas Leonard and Charles Sigismund, £6000 each; to his son who succeeds to the settled estates the plate, pictures, and statues bequeathed to him by his late father; to his son Compton Theodore, a rent-charge of £50; and £300 upon trust for the senior priest of the Roman Catholic Church of SS. Richard and Hubert, Hadzor. He devises the mansion Hadzor House and all his real estate to the use of his first and every other son successively, according to seniority in tail male; and the residue of the personality he gives to his son who shall under this devise succeed to his estates.

The will (dated Oct. 11, 1880) of Sir John Macpherson Macleod, K.C.S.I., late of No. 1, Stanhope-street, who died on March 1 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by William Macpherson and Norman Macpherson, the surviving executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves his lands and superiority in the Isle of Skye to his grandnephew, Hugh Alexander Macpherson; £10,000 upon trust for the wife and two sons of his nephew, Alexander John Nurse Macleod; and legacies to his own and his late wife's relatives, servants, and others. The residue of his property he gives to the said Hugh Alexander Macpherson.

The will (dated April 27, 1868) with two codicils (dated June 21, 1875, and April 1, 1878) of Sir George William Denys, Bart., late of Draycott Hall, Fremington, Yorkshire, who died on Feb. 23 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Dame Catherine Eliza Denys, the widow, and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator leaves his mansion house, Draycott Hall, with the lawns and plantations, furniture and effects, to his wife for life; and, subject thereto, he devises all his real estate to the use of his son Francis Charles Edward Denys for life, with remainder to his first and every other son severally and successively according to seniority in tail male. The residue of the personality is to go to his same son.

The will (dated July 6, 1875) of Dame Sara Diana Hawley, the widow of the late Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart., late of No. 34, Eaton-place, who died on March 13 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Barrington Bulkeley Douglas Campbell, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testatrix bequeaths and appoints all her personal estate to her daughters, Mrs. Mildred Catherine Campbell and Mrs. Morna Georgiana Barker.

C. G. C.

It is proposed to hold the fourth annual Army Rifle Meeting at the Caesar's Camp Ranges, Aldershot, on Monday, June 27, and two succeeding days. The object of the meeting is to encourage and improve rifle-shooting in all branches of her Majesty's service. It will be open to the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, with special matches for "all comers."

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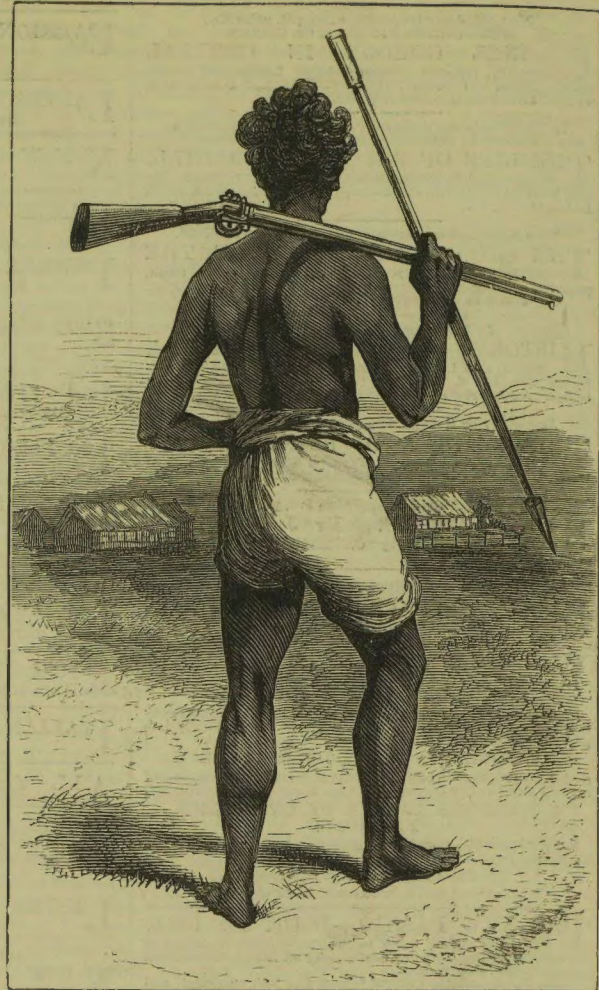
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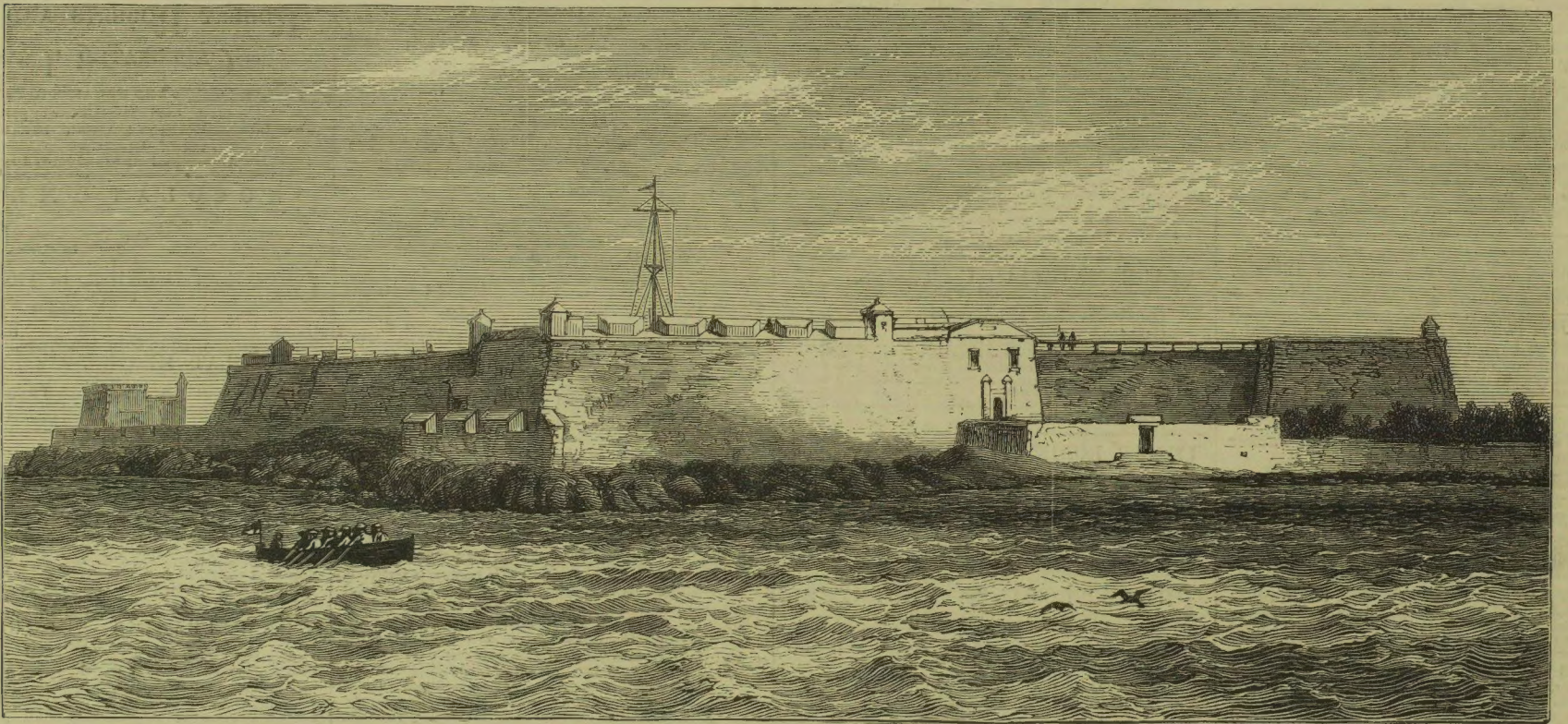
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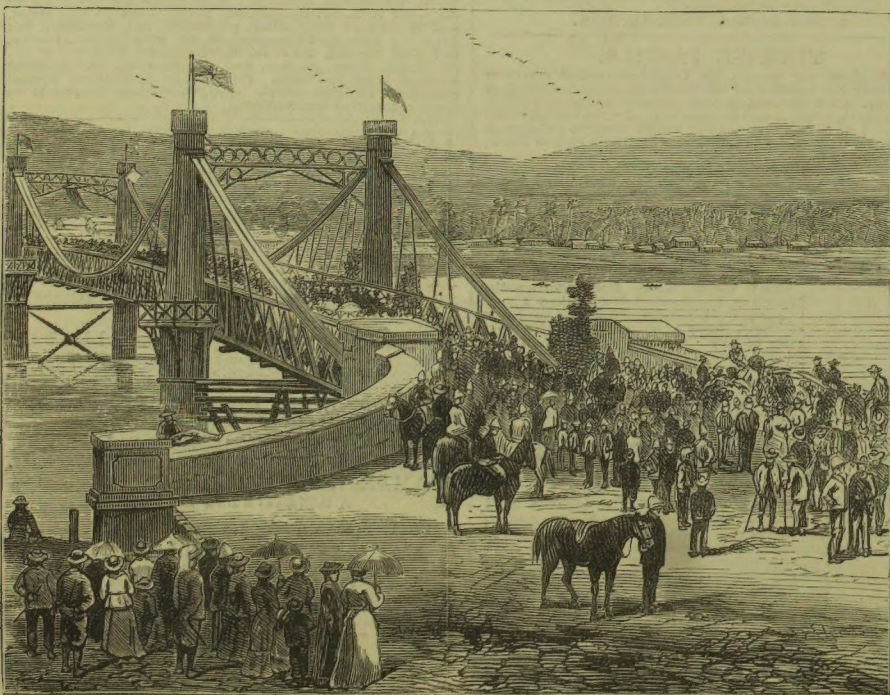
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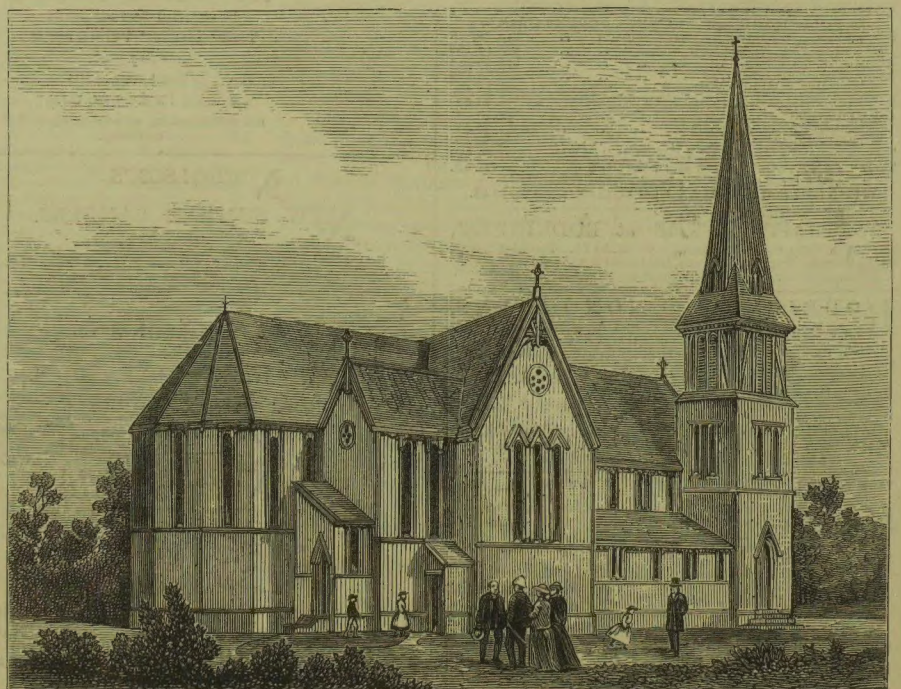
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